

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 11.

MEAT SUPPLIES ARE GREATER.

Stimulation in meat production due to war prospects for high prices, and because of better feeding conditions, is indicated in official reports from eight principal livestock markets for the month of August. Cattle receipts at eight markets for August were 103,000 head greater than a year ago. Hog marketing was 110,000 in excess of last August, but sheep receipts still continue deficient, and were 60,000 head less in August than during last year's heavy August liquidation. Slaughters at these eight markets show an increase of 65,000 cattle, but a decrease of 35,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep for August as compared to a year ago.

For the eight months of the year cattle receipts at eight markets increased over 200,000 head, compared to a similar period of 1914; hog marketing was over 2 million head greater, but sheep and lambs marketed were nearly a million and a half less than last year. Cattle killing at these eight points for eight months was nearly 300,000 head in excess of a year ago. Hog slaughters were almost 1½ million head greater than in 1914, but mutton production was 1,100,000 head less.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at eight chief centers for the month of August, with totals compared, are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200,028	27,198	445,258	301,383
Kansas City ..	173,616	12,197	142,829	145,598
Omaha	92,592	.....	188,743	413,133
St. Louis	105,436	.....	144,460	69,805
St. Joseph	37,543	2,920	101,706	60,928
Fort Worth ..	46,042	14,054	23,364	15,983
St. Paul	75,161	12,461	53,778	21,550
Sioux City	33,609	1,468	114,534	18,838
Tl. Aug., '15..	764,227	70,298	1,214,472	1,047,218
Tl. Aug., '14..	661,664	61,781	1,105,460	1,107,645

Receipts for the eight months are officially reported as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,373,356	314,743	4,834,879	2,127,752
Kansas City ..	951,278	45,408	1,086,300	1,058,908
Omaha	654,649	.....	2,040,331	1,669,914
St. Louis	551,140	.....	1,752,052	443,468
St. Joseph	248,892	16,983	1,089,976	559,983
Fort Worth ..	510,792	83,066	277,648	307,954
St. Paul	325,900	89,655	1,355,971	222,207
Sioux City	285,750	10,277	1,312,689	127,114
Tl. 8 mos., '15..	5,901,157	560,162	14,347,906	6,517,310
Tl. 8 mos., '14..	5,693,465	545,716	12,193,200	8,013,529

Slaughters for the month of August are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	132,844	26,078	354,690	291,206
Kansas City ..	82,454	8,917	107,498	98,772
Omaha	60,825	.....	130,105	238,622
St. Louis	64,968	.....	103,158	59,256
St. Joseph	22,678	2,303	9,630	40,740
Fort Worth ..	27,063	7,350	19,720	8,373
St. Paul	24,349	10,947	37,897	12,064
Sioux City	14,896	1,423	72,912	13,124
Tl. Aug., '15..	451,017	57,018	835,610	762,157
Tl. Aug., '14..	386,154	53,148	871,167	772,943

Slaughters for eight months ending August, 1915, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,069,270	309,473	4,128,791	1,961,927
Kansas City ..	516,788	44,014	1,393,581	783,089
Omaha	427,578	.....	1,544,589	1,205,037
St. Louis	403,822	.....	1,070,039	400,915
St. Joseph	163,170	11,940	957,108	428,386
St. Paul	123,629	76,107	907,397	53,584
Fort Worth ..	264,950	34,452	236,612	160,989
Sioux City	146,606	9,091	857,548	108,085
Tl. 8 mos., '15..	5,135,813	485,677	11,093,690	5,111,012
Tl. 8 mos., '14..	4,855,477	457,375	9,666,816	6,212,426

*Calves not separately reported.

MEAT PRODUCTS EXPORTS GROW.

War conditions and army orders from abroad continue to be responsible for a growth in exports of meat products from the United States which has not been witnessed since the old days of meat surplus. Exports of meat and dairy products in July were two and a half times greater than for the same month a year ago. They totalled nearly 20 million dollars in value, as compared to a little over 8 million dollars in July, 1914. For the seven months of the year export totals were more than twice what they were for a like period of the previous year, aggregating 155 million dollars, compared to less than 72 million dollars a year ago.

Exports of live animals, chiefly cattle, also indicate the need for army meat abroad. This trade had practically died out, but in July cattle, hog and sheep exports aggregated \$1,253,731 in value. For the seven months the total was \$1,806,663, showing that the demand for live beef had only recently begun.

Export increases in meat products were chiefly in fresh corned beef, and next in cured pork meats. Exports of fats showed a decrease, indicating the preponderance of war orders in the trade. The figures tell the story plainly. Exports for July are summarized as follows, with comparisons:

	July, 1915.	July, 1914.
Beef, canned, lbs.	10,060,222	310,422
Beef, canned, value	\$1,446,660	\$39,207
Beef, fresh, lbs.	21,378,109	385,947
Beef, fresh, value	\$2,728,293	\$49,025
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	9,150,121	2,185,689
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$935,739	\$202,467
Oleo oil, lbs.	8,338,017	8,249,513
Oleo oil, value	\$1,036,044	\$829,292
Bacon, lbs.	37,971,504	10,805,814
Bacon, value	\$5,235,444	\$1,569,311
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	26,970,771	11,771,491
Hams and shoulders, value	\$3,820,688	\$1,685,043
Lard, lbs.	21,021,515	24,235,161
Lard, value	\$2,195,076	\$2,632,455
Neutral lard, lbs.	1,191,867	1,014,141
Neutral lard, value	\$126,693	\$121,291
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	5,162,420	3,689,074
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$542,667	\$85,747
Lard compounds, lbs.	5,353,696	5,166,106
Lard compounds, value	\$433,296	\$470,494
Total value, meat and dairy products	\$19,060,673	\$8,112,035

Exports for the seven months of the year are reported as follows, with comparisons:

	7 months, 1915.	7 months, 1914.
Beef, canned, lbs.	56,202,876	1,933,013
Beef, canned, value	\$8,738,233	\$253,118
Beef, fresh, lbs.	163,027,802	3,811,418
Beef, fresh, value	\$20,895,859	\$476,915
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	28,715,492	13,635,988
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$3,079,840	\$1,333,007
Oleo oil, lbs.	55,283,168	59,827,245
Oleo oil, value	\$6,716,223	\$6,086,403
Bacon, lbs.	288,735,039	98,163,200
Bacon, value	\$38,542,516	\$13,202,039
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	169,742,880	93,429,919
Hams and shoulders, value	\$23,644,927	\$13,311,227
Lard, lbs.	290,671,511	255,530,182
Lard, value	\$31,927,884	\$28,448,572
Neutral lard, lbs.	20,017,527	15,006,218
Neutral lard, value	\$2,302,738	\$1,705,533
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	37,132,032	23,822,314
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$3,962,713	\$2,574,732
Lard compounds, lbs.	40,729,957	33,301,139
Lard compounds, value	\$3,496,456	\$3,100,429
Total value, meat and dairy products	\$155,237,395	\$71,810,523

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at five chief centers at the end of August indicate lessened stocks of meats and slightly more lard than a month ago. The official figures are summarized as follows:

	Pork, Barrels.	Lard, Tierces.	Cut Meats, Lbs.
	August 31, 1915.	July 31, 1915.	August 31, 1914.
Chicago	108,909	119,412	72,354
Kansas City ..	5,210	5,120	2,734
Omaha	3,697	3,108	4,615
St. Joseph	3,056	2,446	2,934
Milwaukee	8,814	12,277	7,600
Total	129,596	142,363	90,246
Chicago	288,358	299,873	195,301
Kansas City ..	7,338	8,744	4,382
Omaha	8,927	11,257	4,293
St. Joseph	2,955	3,318	3,362
Milwaukee	15,211	16,616	3,605
Total	322,789	339,808	210,943
Chicago	152,438,717	172,586,573	86,254,652
Kansas City ..	40,946,400	50,629,900	25,739,200
Omaha	47,817,791	58,060,353	30,515,945
St. Joseph	23,244,932	26,791,664	18,120,906
Milwaukee	20,261,969	27,425,823	10,625,400
Total	284,709,810	335,494,313	171,256,103

FESTIVITIES AT ST. LOUIS.

Packers preparing to attend the convention of the American Meat Packers' Association at St. Louis on October 11, 12 and 13 have learned that this convention will be a part of a big programme of fall festivities planned by the city of St. Louis for the first two weeks in October, and including the famous Veiled Prophet Pageant and other attractions. On Sunday, October 10, the day preceding the opening of the packers' convention, the feature will be a monster water parade on the Mississippi River of more than 200 decorated motor boats, followed by speed-boat races and rowing races. Convention visitors getting to St. Louis a day early can take in this festivity.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS BIG CROPS.

General crop prospects on September 1 in the United States were favorable, being somewhat above the average, according to the Government crop report.

The corn crop improved slightly during August, especially in Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. It went back in condition in the northernmost States and in the important State of Illinois and Iowa. The forecast of total production, 2,985,000,000 bushels, is 67,000,000 more than forecasted a month ago, and 312,000,000 bushels more than the final estimate of last year. The quantity forecasted at present has been exceeded in but one year, 1912, when the estimate was 3,125,000,000 bushels. The prevailing price of corn on September 1 to producers was 77.3 cents per bushel, as compared with 81.5 cents at same time last year.

The spring wheat prospects improved materially during August, the forecast on September 1 being 322,000,000 bushels, which is 15,000,000 more than the August 1 forecast, and 116,000,000 bushels more than the final estimate of last year. Applying the present forecast of spring wheat to the estimate made last month of winter wheat production, makes a total production of wheat indicated of 981,000,000, by far the largest amount ever produced in the United States, comparing with 891,000,000 bushels last year, itself a record, and 686,000,000 the average of the past five years. The price of wheat to producers on September 1 was 95.0 cents per bushel, which compares with 93.3 cents a year ago.

The oats forecast September 1, 1,408,000,000 bushels, was slightly higher than the August forecast, and is close to the record crop of 1,418,000,000 bushels estimated in 1912. Prospects are most favorable in the most Northern States of Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, where conditions are above normal. A year ago the crop was estimated at 1,141,000,000 bushels. The price to producers September 1 was 38.5 cents per bushel, which compares with 42.3 cents a year ago.

The production of hay this year is very large, but quality generally poor. The total production of tame hay is estimated at about 81,000,000 tons; last year the estimate was 70,000,000 tons, and the highest production ever before estimated was 72,691,000 tons in 1912. The price to producers September 1 was \$10.80 per ton, which compares with \$11.91 a year ago.

The barley forecast of 223,000,000 bushels is 6,000,000 higher than the August 1 forecast, and 28,000,000 higher than last year's estimate. The record barley crop is 224,000,000 bushels, made in 1912. The prevailing price to producers September 1 was 51.9 cents compared with 52.5 cents a year ago.

The potato crop is the one important crop that declined in prospects during August, the September 1 forecast being 406,000,000 bushels, as compared with 431,000,000 forecasted on August 1. The present forecast is practically the same as last year's estimate of production, but is about 50,000,000 bushels more than the average production of the past five years.

WHERE TO GO FOR A JOB.

Do you want a good position? Look for it on page 48.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE SPREADS.

The recurrence of foot-and-mouth disease in Illinois, which originated early in August, has now grown so serious that 150 herds were infected up to September 8, according to The National Provisioner's Washington correspondent. On that day the townships of St. Mary and Augusta, in Hancock County, and Birmingham Township, in Schuyler County, were put under both Federal and State quarantine. This was because the disease in McDonough County, adjoining Schuyler and Hancock, had reached to the borders, and the townships concerned are nearby.

The number of quarantined counties in Illinois has grown from four to ten, and both Federal and State officials are worried over the situation. Dr. Mohler, assistant chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is handling the Federal end, and Dr. Melvin, chief of the bureau, is in daily touch. The chief veterinary inspector in Illinois is giving his personal attention, and his latest order is that prohibiting threshing within five miles of infected premises. This is proving very unsatisfactory to the farmers, but is considered necessary.

The great trouble seems to have been due to flies and to a great deal of general communication by the people, including the use in several instances of community pastures, as farmers with large pastures board the stock of their neighbors. This view is borne out by the fact that on September 3, to cite a typical instance, 129 herds were infected, but on only 99 premises.

It has been found necessary to prohibit such practices for the time being, and as a general precautionary measure armed guards have been placed around freely to prevent inter-communications between infected and non-infected premises. Also, in the main, the farmers are co-operating heartily with the officials.

Some Federal inspectors believe that pigeons have been an aid to flies in spreading the scourge, and the birds were shot as soon as possible. Every sanitary precaution is being taken, and in case of infection the herd is slaughtered the same day or the day after, and buried, whereupon the premises are thoroughly disinfected.

ABOLISHES INSPECTION FEES.

The city council of Lake Charles, La., has repealed the ordinance imposing fees for local meat inspection. The city has come to the conclusion that this was an unfair tax on meat dealers, and expense of meat inspection will be paid hereafter out of city funds. These fees ranged from 15 to 50 cents per carcass, depending on the animal slaughtered. For beef the charge has been 50 cents, 25 cents for calves and sheep and hogs over 50 pounds, and 15 cents for sheep and hogs under 50 pounds, and goats. Charges on packinghouse products have averaged about the same amount.

"We have given the matter careful consideration," stated Mayor Riling, "and believe that by repealing the fees we will improve the inspection service. Paying for the inspection service through the imposing of fees, in our opinion, does not effect any saving, as the purchasers of meat in the long run must pay the cost of production and handling."

ENGLAND LIFTS LIVE CATTLE BAN.

Advices from England this week state that live cattle intended for slaughter at the port of landing will be admitted to England beginning September 21, thus abrogating the prohibitory order issued by the Board of Trade more than five years ago.

This action was taken to increase meat supplies in England, reduced by the war and the diversion of imports to war needs on the Continent. Advocates of the plan are optimistic enough to believe that a reduction in the cost of beef, estimated in some quarters at 25 per cent., will take place in consequence of the new departure. They believe that importers of frozen meat will have formidable competition, although full development of the trade in live cattle may be delayed by the present high freight rates and the shortage of suitable shipping facilities.

Just where all these cattle will come from is not stated. Argentina is short and cannot ship, Australia is worse off, and North America finds it difficult to supply foreign orders, even at high prices.

BUFFALO PORK PACKER DEAD.

Joseph Sahlen, pork packer, and for 40 years active as a livestock dealer in the East Buffalo livestock market, died last Thursday evening at his home in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Sahlen was within three days of 65 years of age. He had been indisposed for several months, but it was not until June that he was compelled to relax his activity in business and to undergo medical treatment which failed to effect the cure for which he and his family hoped.

Joseph Sahlen went to Buffalo from Germany when two years old with his mother, who was then a widow. When yet in his teens he established himself in business as a hog buyer, developing his business into a pork packing establishment which he successfully conducted, first associated with the late Theodore Roland as Sahlen & Roland, and after Mr. Roland's death with his five sons and Joseph Rast, who since 1894 have operated the packing house at No. 318 Howard street, Buffalo. He is survived by six children, a daughter, Elizabeth, and five sons, Joseph W., Edward C., William W., Alexander and Frank J. Sahlen.

MRS. J. O. ARMOUR FIGHTS BURGLARS.

Burglars attacked Mrs. J. Ogden Armour in her city home on the South Side in Chicago last Monday night. They expected to get a big haul of jewelry and valuables, but Mrs. Armour put up such a fight that they were frightened away with only about \$3,000 worth of booty. The two masked men overpowered the servants, but Mrs. Armour refused to submit, and fought until rendered unconscious by a blow struck by one burglar while she was trying to take the other man's gun away from him. Mrs. Armour's heroism was the sensation of the week in Chicago. The Chicago police had secured no clue to the identity of the robbers at last reports.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

SERIOUS MEAT SHORTAGE IN AUSTRALIA

War and Weather Conditions Cut Down the Supplies

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This letter from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia was mutilated, as previous letters have been, in passing through the hands of the government's war censor there, who cut out much of it. The censored matter undoubtedly referred to the handling of war meat supplies for the allied armies, and the influences on meat conditions of the practical seizure by the Imperial Government of the meat supplies of that country.)

Brisbane, Queensland, August 10, 1915.

The position in relation to meat in Australia has not changed. I have already stated that the Federal government stopped all export, except that to the order of the Imperial government, until a meat census could be taken. That information has not been obtained, and in the meantime the conditions have not changed.

It has been a hard, dry winter, with relief in some parts of the Commonwealth; but on the whole the tendency has been to short livestock supplies.

In the other States than Queensland the position in relation to meat has been very difficult. Sheep have been available; but beef in Adelaide lately sold as high as 20c. per pound, which has never been approached in Australia before. In Victoria and New South Wales high prices for beef have ruled, and \$150 per head for fat cattle has been a commonplace. Even here in Queensland, which if anything is a cattle country, the rates for beef have been higher than at any time on record.

The season has been so bad that the greatest difficulty was experienced by the meat plants in getting stock of quality good enough for export. The supply has come to an end with most of them, and though they have tried to keep going with sheep, most of the works, large and small, have now closed down in the south of the State. In the north the season has been more propitious, and cattle and sheep are being killed.

The conditions on the Western pastures have become so bad that when the works were free of cattle the sheep were too poor to travel, and thousands of them have died, as they cannot be moved to the coastal pastures. Of course, thousands were so moved and therefore saved. The loss, however, is likely to be heavy, and will greatly reduce the number of stock held.

As soon as rain comes and the roads are open again cattle will be available from the Northern Territory, which does not suffer from dry spells like southern Australia. They have to be overlanded several thousands of miles, and even after it is possible to drive them it will be some months before they reach the railways for transport to the coast.

Heavy Livestock Losses in Australia.

It has been calculated by an authority that the losses of sheep equal 33 per cent. of the total in Australia, and of cattle 25 per cent.; that is, based on the expansion that might have been expected to take place.

At the end of 1913 there were nearly 79,000,000 sheep and over 10,000,000 cattle in Australia. It is contended that under the most favorable conditions there cannot be more than 64,000,000 sheep and 8,600,000 cattle at present. The rate of increase for

nine years before the drought was 6.3 per cent. of sheep and nearly 6 per cent. of cattle, and had this rate been maintained in 1914 and 1915 the totals would have been 89,000,000 sheep and 11,215,000 cattle.

In the last twelve months—that is, to June 30—Australia exported over 3,000,000 sheep, nearly 2,000,000 lambs and over 2,000,000 quarters of beef, nearly all the beef being from Queensland. The war demands, aided by the dry spell, which induced owners to send in their stock to reduce the calls on their pastures, were responsible for the big figures, which constitute a record for the Commonwealth. The biggest quantity was exported in December.

New South Wales supplied most of the mutton and Victoria most of the lamb. Practically all the meat went to Great Britain, the only other shipments being to fulfil orders in Manila and other Eastern places. The average weight of the carcasses was much below the normal.

Big Expansion in Meat Packing Plants.

It is expected that the output in the coming meat season will be much less than in the year just closed. It is known that a great many immature cattle were slaughtered to meet the heavy demands for export, and owing to the drought many female cattle were also killed. These will be important factors in the next season.

It is interesting in this connection to notice the provision made for meat packing in Australia. Nearly all the existing works have doubled or otherwise increased their capacity. The Gladstone works were practically duplicated. The Australian Meat Export Company (Swifts) made an extension of the Alligator Creek works which they had purchased. Their works on the Brisbane River are the largest in Australia. The Lakes Creek and Bowen works have been enlarged.

In addition Morris & Company have just secured a site for a plant on the Brisbane River. John Cooke & Sons, Ltd., have purchased 1,000 acres as a site for a plant at Gladstone, and there is rumor that another company is also to erect a plant there.

Where they will get stock from for a year

or two it is hard to say. In addition Vestey Bros. (Union Cold Storage Company) are erecting a plant at Darwin, Northern Territory, and the Western Australian Government is building one at Wyndham, in the adjoining province. A plant for killing sheep was opened in Victoria and a large government abattoir in that State was also erected.

In New Zealand the difficulty of getting transportation for the meat has caused the plants to ease down. Plenty of stock, mostly sheep, were on offer in the South Island. As a result of the delay many of the lambs lost condition before they could be treated. Ample shipping is expected shortly, and the coolers will probably be cleared.

Two more new freezing works have been determined on. One at Gisborne will have a capacity of 5,000 sheep carcasses a day, and will be erected at Waipoa, and the other will be established at Wanganui. Both will have big storage capacity.

The want of refrigerated space is the lesson taught by war conditions. Several plants in New Zealand are being enlarged, both in regard to treatment and storage. The works for Borthwick & Sons at Belpoit are under way.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the thirtieth in a series of articles from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia, which country is the latest to be considered as a possible source of meat supplies for the United States. Since the indications have straightened that Argentina would be unable to meet all demands of Europe and this country, Australia has been turned to as a possible solution of the problem. The war has, of course, altered and complicated the situation. The National Provisioner's representative there will endeavor to keep the trade posted.)

MORE MEAT RATES SUSPENDED.

The proposed increases in freight rates on dressed beef cuts, in carloads, from New York and other Eastern points to St. Louis and East St. Louis, have again been postponed, this time to March 29, 1916. They have been under suspension since June 1, by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroads concerned are the Baltimore & Ohio, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Erie, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, New York, Ontario & Western, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia & Reading and the West Shore.

Importers of foreign beef have complained that these rates hurt their trade and made it difficult for them to compete with domestic beef in territory west of the Atlantic seaboard.

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at St. Louis, Mo., October 11, 12 & 13

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

SUGAR IN CURING MEATS.

The following inquiry has been received:
Editor The National Provisioner:
Is sugar considered a preservative for meats or merely a flavoring agent?

Judging from the quantity used per 100 pounds of meat today, we should say sugar is generally considered largely a flavoring agent. An old-time cellar boss, however, at one time gave us the following recipe for curing meats, which we have never published, and would not care to guarantee.

He figured about 340 pounds of meats to the tierce, using thereto, well-mixed and well-rubbed into the meats as packed, 10 pounds of fine salt, 10 pounds of sugar and one pound of saltpeter. He said that hams would cure in 75 days, bacon in 25 days, tongues and shoulder butts in 25 days. He said nothing about pumping or the addition of any pickle of any strength. Rollingsome and keeping in the accepted curing temperature we assume he meant would follow as a matter of course or common sense.

A dry cure that we know is "tried and true" is as follows:

400 lbs. trimmings, 15 lbs. salt, 3 lbs. granulated sugar, and 1 lb. saltpeter, thoroughly mixed and then thoroughly amalgamated with the meats. It should be tamped hard in the tierce, the head left open overnight, and then about 4 gallons of 85 degree pickle added, and the tierce headed up tight. Wax circles should be placed at top and bottom of the tierce.

Another dry cure, per 100 lbs. of meats, uses 4 lbs. of salt, 3 ounces of saltpeter, 8 ounces of sugar. Cure in 12 to 15 days. This is for fancy trimmings, no pickle added.

Curing agents are mixed with meats in a revolving churn or barrel. Pack tight in tierce and cure in 15 to 25 days.

A fancy belly cure is as follows: Of a mixture of 65 lbs. salt and 35 lbs. sugar use 8 per cent. in putting down meats, preferably in a box, using a slight sprinkling of saltpeter, say about 5 oz. per 100 lbs. of meats. It is not necessary to turn these meats.

LARD YIELDS AND PRICES.

An Illinois subscriber asks the following questions:

Editor The National Provisioner:

With pure kettle-rendered lard selling at 10 cents per pound, what would be considered a fair market price for the following grades of lard: kettle-rendered leaf lard and back fat, prime steam lard, refined lard, compound lard? What are the results in the cooking of the different grades of lard? Which gives the best results for the money spent?

No positive relative values prevail. Prices are governed by Board of Trade quotations, demand and value of compounded constituents.

Different fats, rendered separately, produce different results in titre and quality, and when mixed results are again variable.

Leaf lard shrinks in rendering approximately 10 per cent.; backfat, 20 per cent.; gut fat, 60 per cent.; ham facings, 50 per cent., and so on. The yield of lard—killing and cutting—from hogs runs about 3 per cent. leaf lard and 10 to 11 per cent. prime steam lard, rendered.

The best results for the expense incurred are from steam rendering; that is, are found in prime steam lard.

Prices on package lards and compounds are usually based on tierces containing about 340 pounds net, and are as follows: Barrels of about 240 pounds net, and half-barrels of about 100 pounds net, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent over tierces; butter tubs and hardwood tubs, 50 to 60 pounds net, $\frac{1}{8}$ cent over tierces; fancy tubs, 80 pounds net, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent over tierces; 20 pounds net, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent over. Wooden pails, about 30 pounds, 20 pounds and 10 pounds net, are quoted $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and 1 cent over, respectively.

These figures of course vary a trifle on the different price lists, presumably according to quality of package or price thereof, or both. Tierces are worth so much and smaller packages so much, hence the cost thereof is figured into the selling price of the lards and compounds.

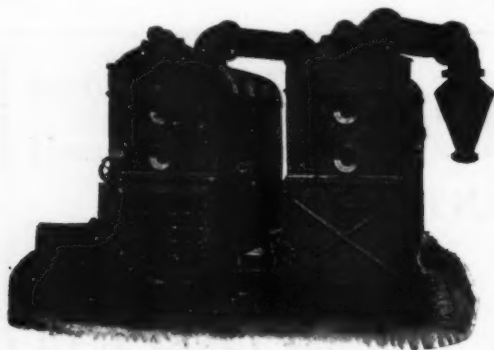
The manipulation of fats is governed by demand for the various finished products, whether it be prime steam lard, kettle rendered leaf lard, neutral lard, refined lard, compound lard or kettle rendered leaf lard and back fat.

JULY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of July (the last month for which the reports are complete for the entire country), as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 226,622 pounds colored and 9,316,192 pounds uncolored, or a total of 9,542,814 pounds. This was nearly a million and a half pounds in excess of the same month last year. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past nineteen months, are as follows:

	Pounds.
January, 1914	14,840,359
February	13,182,040
March	12,310,554
April	9,834,604
May	8,482,377
June	8,090,333
July	8,141,559
August	9,221,302
September	13,280,489
October	12,882,916
November	13,689,911
December	15,084,043
January, 1915	13,100,819
February	12,325,326
March	13,369,314
April	11,649,928
May	11,512,569
June	9,748,931
July	9,542,814

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?



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BUMPER CROP PROSPECTS

According to government estimates made public this week, crop prospects in the United States on September 1 forecast record crops in several instances, and an all-round production that will be enormous. With the outlook for good though not extra high prices the producer can face the winter in a complacent mood.

The corn crop, in spite of the wet season, will be the second largest on record, and almost up to the record crop of 1912. It will be very close to 3 million bushels, and the price has been well up to that of last year. The total wheat production will be by far the largest ever known in the country, and not such a great deal less than a billion bushels. Even though wheat prices are not likely to soar to last year's war records, producers were getting more for their wheat on September 1 than they were a year ago.

The oats crop is likely to be almost equal to that of the record year, 1912, and will total close to a billion and a half bushels. The price will not be far below that of a year ago. The barley crop is almost up to the record year, and is 6 million bushels ahead of last year. Hay and potato prospects are not so rosy, but the production is very large in both instances, with good prices in sight for everything. No wonder the farmer is complacent!

EXPORT TRADE SUPREMACY

For the first time in its history the United States leads the world as an exporter. Occasionally we have surpassed the United Kingdom in the exportation of domestic products, but it was only in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, that our total exports, domestic and foreign, exceeded those of the United Kingdom. Our total exports in the fiscal year 1915 aggregated \$2,768,600,000, as against \$2,170,100,000 for the United Kingdom, the figures representing in the case of the United States an increase of 17 per cent. and in the case of the United Kingdom a decrease of 30 per cent. when compared with last year.

American exports in the fiscal year 1915 included domestic products to the value of \$2,716,200,000, against \$2,327,700,000 in 1914; and foreign products, \$52,400,000, against \$34,900,000 in the preceding year. British exports in the same periods included British and Irish produce, \$1,744,100,000 in 1915, against \$2,557,200,000 in 1914; and foreign and colonial produce, \$426,000,000 in 1915, compared with \$526,500,000 in 1914.

The following figures from official reports on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show the growth of exports from the United States by twenty-year intervals during the past century: 1815, \$50,000,000; 1835, \$115,000,000; 1855, \$218,900,000; 1875, \$513,400,000; 1895, \$807,500,000; 1915, \$2,768,600,000. The great industrial development of the United States during the century is illustrated by the increase in exports of manufactures. In 1821, the earliest year for which figures are available, exports of manufactures were valued at \$8,000,000; in 1915 they aggregated \$1,166,000,000, exclusive of foodstuffs.

But in spite of these figures it is too early for the United States to crow about capture of the trade of the world. The facts seem to be that this country is beginning to lay siege to the world's trade with a certain measure of additional energy and intelligence and that it is making some progress, but that it is a long way from the capture of its objective.

Moreover, should the war end suddenly and the great commercial nations of Europe, such as Germany, England, France, and others re-

sume their activities of peaceful times—reinforcing those activities because of sheer necessity—there is nothing in the situation to show the United States could hold the ground it has gained.

Data on the question as to whether the war has shifted the trade of the world does not show there has been such a shifting as might have been supposed. True, this country is buying and selling in largely increased amounts, but late reports show that England's commerce is growing steadily up to its former strength, Spain is capturing good business, Scandinavia and Holland are probably obtaining new commercial connections, and with less than half of the lost commerce of the Teutonic allies accounted for, the preponderance of world trade still focuses in the English Channel.

Much new trade is taking the American direction, but trade experts believe it is a misapprehension to suppose this has become the great trade center of the world. The commerce of the country with South America, Asia, Africa and elsewhere has increased nearly one-third. Sales to these continents have grown steadily and the June movement was so large that it pointed to an aggregate of \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 greater for the calendar year 1915 than it was in 1914.

But, while considering these facts Americans are apt to lose sight of what has been going on elsewhere. International commerce is estimated to have fallen to two-thirds its ordinary volume right after the war opened. But in recent months there has been a steady normalization of the business affairs and commerce of all the peaceful nations. This extended even to some of those in the war.

It appears that since the first of the calendar year the English export business has recovered steadily, until in June it was only about 16 per cent. below the 1914 volume in June. English imports have been kept from 8 to 20 per cent. above last year's, in increasing ratio, since the beginning of Germany's submarine activities. Export of English products in January was over 40 per cent. below the 1914 mark, but in June it was only 16½ per cent. below.

Not only does this demonstrate that the United States still has powerful rivalry in England, but those nations of Europe which have remained at peace have hustled for business and have got it. Nor is Japan to be overlooked. She is reported to be actively going after trade in South America and in all the countries on the Pacific.

The lesson of the situation is that the United States, though it has captured a great deal of trade by reason of disorganization of trade activities of Europe because of the war, cannot expect to hold trade abroad in the fierce competition which will follow the war unless it organizes for it.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

A two-story, 75 x 200 foot building will be erected by the Syracuse Rendering Company, Syracuse, N. Y., for their fertilizer department.

The fertilizer plant of the North Augusta Fertilizer & Warehouse Company, at Augusta, Ga., has been destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

A fire which started from crossed wires in the H. L. Handy Company's provision plant at 41-45 Hampden street, Springfield, Mass., caused a loss of from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

T. N. Stewart, division manager of the Armour Fertilizer Works, at Atlanta, Ga., for the past five years, has been made director of sales for the Armour Fertilizer Works, at Chicago, Ill. R. S. Tigner, who was Mr. Stewart's assistant at Atlanta, will succeed him.

The Salt Lake Stockyards Company, of North Salt Lake, Utah, has been organized, with a capital stock of \$100,000, with Thos. Austin as president; B. D. Fields, vice-president and general manager; F. J. Leonard, treasurer; and W. J. Leaker, secretary. It is expected that the yards will be opened by October 1.

At their annual meeting last week the stockholders of Worm & Company, the well-known Indianapolis (Ind.) packers, approved the action of the board of directors declaring a 6 per cent. dividend on the company's 1915 business. Reports showed a very prosperous and growing condition of the business. The present board of directors was re-elected, as follows: Albert R. Worm, David B. Darnell, Lyman S. Peterson, Jonah E. Izor, Wm. F. Lueth, Carl M. Jensen and J. Fred Kassebaum. Following the stockholders' meeting the board of directors re-elected Albert R. Worm, president; David B. Darnell, vice-president; Lyman S. Peterson, secretary; and Jonah E. Izor, treasurer, for the ensuing year.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

NO ARGENTINE MEAT INCREASE.

More than a year ago the Argentine Government ordered that a census of livestock should be made. The results have not yet been made public. Argentine reports state that official admission has been made that no increase in the cattle and sheep stocks in the Republic has taken place during the past ten years.

EGGS IN STORAGE SEPTEMBER 1.

Forty-five cold storage warehouses reported egg holdings to American Warehousemen's Association August 1 and September 1. Assuming these to be the same houses the New York Produce Review makes the following comparison of egg holdings in 45 warehouses:

	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.	August decrease.
	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
1915.....	3,808,000	3,959,000	151,000
1914.....	3,122,000	3,136,000	14,000
Excess...	686,000	823,000	137,000

These figures indicate an August net output of about 3.8 per cent. of the holdings August 1, while actual figures for the four leading markets indicate a reduction of about 4.75 per cent. The excess of 823,000 cases shown by the warehouse report August 1 has been decreased something less than 17 per cent., while the excess of 585,000 cases indicated at the four leading markets has been cut down to 439,500 cases, or nearly 25 per cent. The late summer output would naturally be expected to be greater in the larger consuming markets.

WHAT IS A BAD DEBT?

There seems to be an inclination, for what reason we do not know, in some quarters, to discuss the question, "What is a bad debt?" We would have supposed and we are inclined to think that every retailer knows what a bad debt is, knows from sad experience.

Obviously, a bad debt is one which cannot be collected, or which can be collected only with great difficulty and at an expense. On the other hand, a debt which one person is unable to collect and which he gives up as uncollectable may be collected with little difficulty by someone else. Therefore, is it a bad debt or not? It certainly did not prove uncollectable.

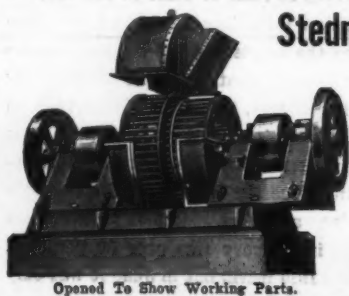
A concrete case is related where the debtor was a lawyer in good standing and the creditor was averse to using drastic measures to collect. For the first six months mild letters were written and several promises were secured, but no payments resulted. The account was then given to an attorney and after several months he collected a small portion of it. The balance of the account was written off. The attorney, however, to whom the claim was given, followed up the matter at intervals of sixty days. The only result was advice to the effect that probably the account would some time be paid.

This debtor was undoubtedly taking advantage of the fact that he was a lawyer and a prominent citizen and he probably believed that he would not be sued. Later the creditor recalled the claim from the attorney and after several personal visits and telephone calls to the debtor the balance was paid. Undoubtedly there was a bad debt but it did not prove uncollectable.

There should be some uniform basis for estimating bad debts and this basis should vary, depending upon the kind of business, but enterprises of the same class should have the same basis. We believe that a definite policy should be adopted for writing off bad accounts, but we believe that care should be taken that the percentage of accounts written off is not too high.

After all, we think the question "What is a bad debt?" is impossible to answer satisfactorily, for reasons which may be deduced from the above. We recently read in a publication which comes to our desk an illustration as follows:

"If my sales were 1,000,000 and bad debts written off \$5,000, my bad debt list was half of one per cent., notwithstanding the fact that I collected during the year from bad debts of previous years \$2,500." The contention is that in this case the bad debt loss was \$2,500, or one-quarter of one per cent. In estimating this loss should there be deducted from the total written off for the current year the collections of bad debts of previous years? That is something which will bear considerable thinking over, we imagine.—New England Tradesman.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**New Low Records for Pork and Ribs—
Lard Steady—Distribution Disappointing
—Stocks Large—Hog Weights Good—
Packing Liberal.**

The past week has witnessed a further pronounced break in pork and ribs, with new low levels made, under the influence of liquidating pressure and the absence of support. The demand for product at the decline, while improved, does not seem to be sufficient to more than steady the market against the pressure of supplies. The first of the month showed unexpectedly large stocks of product on hand. At the five leading packing centres there were 129,000 bbls. of pork against 90,000 bbls. last year; 313,000 tes. of lard against 201,000 tes last year, and the total stock of meats was 113,000,000 lbs. more than a year ago. During the month of August the stock of product decreased fifty million pounds against a decrease a year ago of 33,000,000 lbs. This decrease was considered fairly encouraging—nevertheless it was not as much as expected, when the much lower prices this year are taken into consideration.

The stocks of product at the five leading packing points follow:

	Sept. 1, 1915.	Aug. 1, 1915.	Sept. 1, 1914.
Mess Pork, bbls....	66,036	70,649	31,058
Other Pork, bbls....	63,554	71,714	59,188
P. S. Lard, tes....	288,939	300,118	185,831
Other Lard, tes....	33,844	39,600	25,062
S. P. Hams, lbs....	53,680,287	69,719,207	40,810,192
S. P. Sk'd Hams, lbs	32,047,292	33,278,544	19,480,664
S. P. Pies, lbs....	17,467,464	20,440,475	11,086,615
S. P. Bellies, lbs....	20,392,201	24,173,733	13,062,210
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	2,405,416	3,278,299	489,191
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	2,465,585	2,939,800	754,844
Short Rib Sides, lbs.	48,066,322	50,948,359	14,421,965
Ex. Sh. Rib Sides, lbs	4,356,334	4,202,814	5,271,857
Sh. Clear Sides, lbs.	2,775,414	1,856,823	433,883
Ex. S. Clear S., lbs.	16,052,902	12,895,620	11,627,608
D. S. Bellies, lbs....	41,783,783	60,571,654	25,824,396
Short F. Backs, lbs.	18,708,075	20,245,060	8,468,072
Other Meats, lbs....	24,522,775	31,188,966	19,534,626
Total Meats, lbs....	284,709,810	335,434,313	171,255,108

The average weight of hogs, as shown by the weights the past two months, at the principal packing centers, compares very favorably with last year, and shows that the low prices for hogs and the high price for feed-stuffs has not, as yet, affected the marketing weights. The average for the undermentioned months at the five packing markets follow:

	Aug., 1915.	July, 1915.	Aug., 1914.
Chicago	246	238	248
Kansas City	202	199	192
Omaha	294	249	261
St. Joseph	245	234	231
St. Louis	259	254	255

The Omaha average was the heaviest for August since 1903.

The Government Report on the feed-stuffs crops given out Wednesday showed that there has been no change in the outlook, but rather an improvement, particularly in corn, barley and hay. The crops of the principal feed-stuffs this year and last year follow:

	1915.	1914.
Corn, bu.	2,985,000,000	2,673,000,000
Oats, bu.	1,408,000,000	1,141,000,000
Barley, bu.	223,000,000	195,000,000
Total, bu.	4,616,000,000	4,009,000,000
Hay, tons	81,000,000	70,000,000

These figures tell a wonderful story, but the story is not all told, because there is such

an enormous supply of pasturage and rough forage, which, according to some western estimate, will mean a saving in the necessity for corn feeding of 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 bu. in the total crop.

Although hog prices are low compared with last year, the promise for the price of feed grains also is low, and the forward deliveries of corn are down equivalent to about the decline in the price of hogs.

The supply of food grains and food-stuffs and the important fruit crops this year also shows a remarkable increase over last year as indicated by the following comparisons:

	1915.	1914.
Wheat, bu.	981,000,000	891,000,000
Rye, bu.	44,000,000	45,000,000
Potatoes, bu.	406,000,000	406,000,000
Buckwheat, bu.	18,000,000	17,000,000
Sweet potatoes, bu....	65,000,000	57,000,000
Total, bu.	1,514,000,000	1,914,000,000

The comparison of the production of apples and peaches while showing a falling off in the former indicates a large crop of the latter, as indicated by the following comparisons:

	1915.	1914.
Apples, bu.	214,000,000	253,000,000
Peaches, bu.	64,000,000	54,000,000
Total	278,000,000	307,000,000

These wonderful crops mean comparatively low prices for food and feed-stuffs of all kinds this year, and will undoubtedly have a marked effect on the prices of meats and meat products. The possibility of a 25 per cent. reduction in the cotton crop and a corresponding decrease in the production of cottonseed oil appears to be the only important offsetting factor against these large supplies.

LARD.—Trade has again been quiet, but fairly steady. The stocks west are large and demand is moderate. The firmness of oil is having some effect on demand and helps to hold values. City steam, 8@8½c. nom.; Middle West, \$8.15@8.25 nom.; Western \$8.35@8.40; refined Continent, \$9.10 nom.; South America, \$9.30 nom.; Brazil kegs, \$10.30; compound lard, 7@7½c.

PORK.—The market is quoted nominally unchanged in face of the lowest prices for the season at the west. Demand is light and quotations are nominal. Mess is quoted at \$15.50@16 nom.; clear, \$18@19.50 nom.; family, \$19@22.

BEEF.—The market is very quiet, but with limited available supplies the market is very steady. Quoted: Family, \$18.50@19.50 nom.; mess, \$17@18 nom.; packet, \$17.50@18 nom.; extra Indian mess, \$29@30.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

BOARD OF TRADE PROVISION RULES.

The Chicago Board of Trade has adopted revised rules affecting trading in certain meats and provisions, to take effect January 1, 1916. A change affecting lard and barreled pork is as follows, the addition to the rule appearing in italics:

Amend Section 8 of Rule XXIV to read:
Sec. 8. All deliveries of beef, sheep or hog products in store, in the absence of special agreement, shall be by the delivery of registered warehouse receipts, issued from such warehouses or places only as shall have been

declared regular warehouses for the storage of such property by the board of directors, under the rules of the Board of Trade; such places of storage, in all cases, to be under cover, and such as are suitable for the proper preservation of the property. All such deliveries shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection of the Chief Inspector of Provisions, which certificate shall state the number of packages or the number of pieces, together with the weight, in the lot to which it applies, the place where the same are stored, and the distinguishing marks upon it; also the number of packages or pieces examined, and that the same was found to be in good merchantable condition and of standard quality. In the case of barreled pork, the number of pieces and the weight in each barrel shall be stated, likewise the date when packed; and in the case of lard, the date of its packing, as indicated by the packer's brand upon the packages. Such certificate shall be dated within thirty (30) days of such delivery; the required number of days shall include both the day of date and the day of delivery.

Effective on all contracts maturing on and after January 1, 1916.

If more than one brand of lard or of barreled pork is tendered in one lot, the buyer shall not be liable for more inspection fees than if the tender were all of one brand, provided, that not more than two brands shall be tendered on delivery in each unit of transactions and shall be in the same warehouse and on the same floor."

Section 5 of Rule XXI is amended to read as follows, the new matter appearing in italics:

Sec. 5. All warehouse receipts for property tendered or delivered on contracts shall be for quantities or parcels, in the aggregate as sold; accompanied by a memorandum of the property delivered, with the price of the same, together with the amount due therefor; provided that on all time contracts of five thousand (5,000) bushels of grain or flaxseed, or any multiple thereof, deliveries shall be made in lots of five thousand (5,000) bushels; and on all time contracts for mess pork, or sweet pickled hams, for two hundred and fifty (250) packages, or multiples thereof, deliveries shall be made in lots of two hundred and fifty (250) packages; *Effective on all contracts maturing on and after January 1, 1916, and on all time contracts for fifty thousand (50,000) pounds of lard, or any multiple thereof, deliveries shall be made in lots of fifty thousand (50,000) pounds (contained in 136 tierces);* and on all time contracts for fifty thousand (50,000) pounds of meats, or any multiple thereof, deliveries shall be made in lots of fifty thousand (50,000) pounds; and on all time contracts for one thousand (1,000) bushels of grain or flaxseed, or any multiple thereof, except as provided above, deliveries shall be made in lots of one thousand (1,000) bushels; and on all time contracts for mess pork, sweet pickled hams, or lard for fifty (50) packages, or any multiple thereof, except as provided above, deliveries shall be made in lots of fifty (50) packages; and on all time contracts for twenty-five thousand (25,000) pounds of meats, or any multiple thereof, except as provided above, deliveries shall be made in lots of twenty-five thousand (25,000) pounds; a variation, however, of one per cent. in the quantity of grain and flaxseed delivered, and that contracted for shall not vitiate a tender or delivery. Any excess or deficit within the above limits shall be settled for at the current market upon the day of delivery.

Section 15 of Rule XXV is amended so that it shall read as follows:

Effective on all contracts maturing on and after January 1, 1916.

Sec. 15. In case lard in tierces be delivered of a weight more or less than 50,000 pounds, the shortage or excess shall be settled for at the current market price, which for deliveries before 11 o'clock, shall be considered as the posted price of the previous day, but the full number of tierces—136—contracted for shall be delivered.

Lots of 136 tierces weighing less than 47,500 pounds net will not be regular for delivery except by deducting 1 per cent. per pound on the amount of the recess, and lots of 136 tierces weighing over 52,500 pounds net will not be regular for delivery except by deducting 1 cent per pound on the excess over 52,500 pounds.

Paragraph D of Section 4 of Rule XIV is amended so that it shall read—

Effective on all contracts maturing on and after January 1, 1916.

D. For the purchase or for the sale, or for the purchase and sale, of lard, 25 cents per 1,000 pounds.

Paragraph E of Section 2 of Rule XIV is amended by striking out the words "or lard" in the first line of said paragraph; also by striking out the words "or per tierce, respectively," in the third line of said paragraph.

Paragraph F of Section 2 of Rule XIV is amended by inserting immediately after the word "clears" in the second line thereof, the words "or lard."

Paragraph H, Section 4 of Rule XIV, is amended by striking out, in the fifth and sixth lines, the words "three dollars per lot of 250 tierces of lard," and by adding immediately after the word "clears" in the seventh line thereof, the words "or lard."

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 9.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10¼¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 12@14

lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10¼¢.

Skinless Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7¼¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10¾¢.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, September 9.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 19@21¢; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 13¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 14¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¢; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¢; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¢; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½¢; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½¢; city dressed hogs, 12½¢; city steam lard, 8@8½¢.

Western prices, green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17@18¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@17¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15@16¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14@15¢; skinned shoulders, 11¢; Boston butts, 12½@13¢; boneless butts, 15¢; neck ribs, 3¢; spareribs, 7¢; lean trimmings, 12½¢; regular trimmings, 10¢; kidneys, 4¢; tails, 5¢; livers, 2¢; snouts, 3¢; tenderloins, 21@22¢; pig tongues, 10¢; frozen loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¢.

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, September 2, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cottonseed Oil.	Butter.	Bacon and Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs. and Pkgs.
Cymric, Liverpool			2450			68	35	1502
Philadelphia, Liverpool			250	1827				
Lancastrian, London				29				880
Philadelphian, London				35				
Ghazee, Hull				60				20 1500
Chicago City, Bristol						45		1000
Tuscania, Glasgow		50	100	754		143	50	200
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam ..	21814	7250						
California, Baltic	13175	950		125				500
Hellig Olav, Baltic	10358			800		500		210 500
Ardgowan, Bordeaux		100		50				1250
Eleftheriosk Venizelos, Marseilles		225						
Eleftheriosk Venizelos, Lisbon ..					300			
Eleftheriosk Venizelos, Medit'ean				225				
Saint George Mediterranean				215				
Palermo, Mediterranean								100
Themistocles, Piraeus		100						
Total	45347	8675	350	6570	300	756	85	730 6932

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, September 10.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days	4.65	
Cable transfers	4.68	
Demand sterling	4.67	
Commercial, 60 days	4.61	
Commercial, 90 days	4.59	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.	
Commercial, sight	5.97	
Bankers' cables	5.94	
Bankers' checks	5.95	
Berlin—		
Commercial, sight	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight	82½	
Cable transfers	—	
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight	No quotations.	
Bankers' cables	No quotations.	
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, sight	39½	
Bankers' sight	40½	
Copenhagen—		
Checks	25.80	

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending September 4, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	Week ending Sept. 4, 1915.	Week ending Sept. 5, 1914.	From Nov. 1, '14, to Sept. 4, 1915.
United Kingdom ..	342	501	10,731
Continent	250	40	3,849
So. & Cen. Am. ..	100	582	9,792
West Indies	1,072	2,083	44,710
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	—	220	15,254
Other countries ..	18	44	397
Total	1,782	3,470	84,724

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom ..	5,343,415	4,107,625	453,065,142
Continent	3,037,875	120,675	166,644,021
So. & Cen. Am. ..	4,030	63,600	2,938,713
West Indies	197,802	72,000	6,306,877
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	3,900	—	135,771
Other countries ..	12,180	—	113,749
Total	9,198,902	4,363,900	659,204,273

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom ..	3,340,490	2,403,720	235,381,480
Continent	921,750	1,368,950	144,877,403
So. & Cen. Am. ..	798,002	515,550	21,839,984
West Indies	682,150	243,300	10,772,131
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	152,508	250	556,872
Other countries ..	81,029	46,950	1,057,392
Total	5,985,049	4,578,720	423,515,262

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	681	7,023,552	2,873,321
Boston	101	1,078,350	244,728
Philadelphia	—	25,000	409,000
New Orleans	1,000	40,000	1,190,000
Montreal	—	1,032,000	1,268,000
Total week	1,782	9,198,902	5,985,049
Previous week ..	1,199	12,079,961	6,824,518
Two weeks ago ..	2,345	14,349,488	5,413,548
Cor. week last y'r	3,470	4,363,900	4,578,720

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '14, to Sept. 4, '15.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	16,944,800	20,793,200	Dec. 3,848,400
Meats, lbs.	659,204,273	270,361,675	Inc. 388,842,598
Lard, lbs.	423,515,262	382,204,979	Inc. 71,310,283

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	68c.	60sh.	125c.	150sh.
Pork, barrels	68c.	60sh.	125c.	150sh.
Bacon	68c.	60sh.	125c.	150sh.
Canned meats	68c.	60sh.	125c.	150sh.
Lard, tierces	68c.	60sh.	125c.	150sh.
Tallow	68c.	60sh.	125c.	150sh.
Cottonseed oil	13sh.	65sh.	125c.	150sh.
Oil Cake	50c.	55c.	60c.	70c.
Butter	100sh.	100sh.	150c.	—

No rates to Hamburg.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1860

Branch: 204 Trader's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

JACOB STERN & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HIDES, CALF, TALLOW, GREASE

Correspondence invited from beef slaughterers, large and small

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—It is evident that some of the large interests in the trade are not particularly impressed with the attempts on the part of others to stimulate a rather bullish feeling. Some sales of tallow were made during the week at unchanged prices, although the contention was that there was less difficulty in disposing of product. It appears as though the feeling of optimism in some quarters is based on the season of the year, the better action of the foreign market, and on some export bids received here. This foreign demand comes principally from Italy, but business is difficult on account of the foreign exchange and the freight situation. As far as the London market is concerned, however, the surplus tallow has apparently been digested. The last auction sale at that centre resulted in offerings of 1,630 casks of which 1,598 was taken at prices 6d. above those of the previous week. While there is no decided tendency to belittle the betterment that has come upon the local market, it is realized that the important tallow buyers are not easily disturbed, and the opinion has been expressed in more than one quarter that advances at this date will be very slight. Prime city tallow is quoted locally at 5½c. loose and city specials at 6¼c.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been very little business during the week. The market remains at the ten-cent basis. Export inquiry is materially quieter.

OLEO OIL.—The trade has again been very quiet with the market nominally steady. Extras are quoted at 10@10¼c. and prime at 9@9¼c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT.—Prices are steady with limited offerings. The foreign markets are firm with a fair demand and this condition prevents any pressure to arrive. Stocks are light. Cochin, 10@10½c. in pipes and 11½@12c. in hhds.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 9¼@9½c.

PALM OIL.—The market is very steady. There has been a fair demand and soap makers have absorbed a good deal owing to the price. Prime red spot, 6½@6¾c.; to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spot, 6¾@7c.; to arrive, 6¾c.; palm kernel, 10@10¼c.; shipments, 8¾@9c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is quiet and about steady. For 20 cold test, 94@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—The market has ruled firm for corn oil with a quiet but steady trade.

Demand is less active. Prices quoted at \$5.85@6 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The situation has not changed. Stocks are not heavy and values are well held. Spot is quoted at 6@6¼c.

GREASES.—Prices continue barely steady with limited trade. Quotations are nominal as follows: Yellow, 5@5½c. nom.; bone, 4¾@5¾c. nom.; house, 5@5¼c. nom.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 1,276 quarters last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals included only small shipments of glue stock and bones from South America.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to September 10, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 60,958 quarters; to the Continent, 300 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 75,536 quarters; to the Continent, 34,082 quarters; to the United States, 28,242.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending September 4, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 197,600 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 11 cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled — pounds, value averaged — cents per pound.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to July 24, 1915:

BUTTER.—Cartagena, Colombia, 612 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,600 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 1,200 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 2,770 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 300 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 685 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,165 lbs.

EGGS.—Manchester, England, 250 cs.

CHEESE.—Callao, Peru, 385 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,774 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,212 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,398 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 21,697 lbs.; London, England, 56,005 lbs.; Manchester, England, 76,588 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 1,353 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,208 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 9,974 lbs.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to July 24, 1915:

BACON.—Bergen, Norway, 565,012 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 539 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4,093 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 39,783 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 38,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 424,283 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 231,549 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 47,468 lbs.; Hull, England, 31,902 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 684 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,594,880 lbs.; Manchester, England, 7,800 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 6,556 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 23,744 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 27,051 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 5,285 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 325,524 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 18,500 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 606 lbs.

HAMS.—Bergen, Norway, 46,042 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 20,845 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,477 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,358 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,275 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 863 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,979 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 5,198 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 424,283 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,651 lbs.; Hull, England, 5,857 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,958 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 4,230 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,661,192 lbs.; Manchester, England, 141,542 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 19,314 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 2,606 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 430 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 13,915 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 5,740 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,818 lbs.

LARD.—Parranquilla, Colombia, 6,782 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 41,726 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 37,337 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 28,175 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 12,500 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,227 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 106,048 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 2,812 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 5,600 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 3,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,500 lbs.; Hull, England, 112,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,499 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 69,725 lbs.; Manchester, England, 56,000 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 3,075 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 18,880 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 20,086 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 3,030 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 823,515 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 180,736 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 45,405 lbs.

LARD COMPOUND.—Bergen, Norway, 35,750 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 5,000 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 103,346 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,647 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7,270 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,700 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 22,499 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,600 lbs.; Manchester, England, 28,789 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 31,871 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 55,937 lbs.; Sydney, Australia, 4,350 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 35,674 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 108,597 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Callao, Peru, 1,465 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 5 bbls.

PORK.—Callao, Peru, 7 bbls.; Colon,

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

Panama, 25 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 23 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 51 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 103 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 90 bbls., 50 tes.; Nassau, Bahamas, 22 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 98 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 5 bxs., 7 tes.; Trinidad, Island of, 167 bbls.

PORK HEADS AND SNOUTS.—Trinidad, Island of, 74 bbls.

PORK SNOUTS AND TAILS.—Demerara, British Guiana, 35 bbls.

PORK RIBS.—Liverpool, England, 48 tes.

SAUSAGES.—Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 6 pa.; Colon, Panama, 93 pa.; Gibraltar, Spain, 95 bxs.; Trinidad, Island of, 15 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to July 24, 1915:

CATTLE.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 825 hd.

CURED BEEF.—Bergen, Norway, 125 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 12 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 13 bbls., 7 pa.; Christiania, Norway, 325 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 5 bbls., 59 pa.; Cristobal, Panama, 40 pa.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 16 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls., 160 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 100 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 180 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 97 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 250 bbls.; Nassau, Bahamas, 22 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 179 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 80 pa.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 45 bbls., 30 tes., 6 pa.

FRESH MEATS.—Colon, Panama, 44,872 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 651,117 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Colon, Panama, 2,040 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 3,484 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,300 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,500 lbs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 4,045 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,600 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 908 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 240 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 110 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,850 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 350 tes.

OLEO STEARINE.—Bergen, Norway, 22,400 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 22,500 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 634,773 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—Bergen, Norway, 195 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 190 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 70 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 625 tes.

TALLOW.—Demerara, British Guiana, 2,700 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,341 lbs.

TONGUES.—Glasgow, Scotland, 50 cs.; Liverpool, England, 11 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Amsterdam, Holland, 200 pa.; Calcutta, India, 70 cs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 23 pa.; Colon, Panama, 20 cs.; Cristobal, Panama, 230 pa.; Genoa, Italy, 11,725 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 365 cs.; Hull, England, 100 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 34 cs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 20 pa.; Liverpool, England, 4,498 cs.; Nassau, Bahamas, 242 cs.; Newcastle, England, 650 pa.; Marseilles, France, 118 cs.; Rosario, A. R., 200 pa.; Sydney, Australia, 22 cs.; Trinidad, Island of, 55 pa.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information. The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending September 9, 1915, were as follows:

	Week ending Sept. 9, 1915.	Bbls.
From New York—		
Auckland, N. Z.	113	
Bordeaux, France	100	
Colon, Panama	152	
Copenhagen, Denmark	2,850	
Demerara, Br. Guiana	120	
Genoa, Italy	2,400	
Havre, France	1,405	
Kingston, W. I.	95	
Liverpool, England	200	
Marseilles, France	2,349	
Montevideo, Uruguay	504	
Nipe, Cuba	23	
Port Limon, W. I.	40	
Port Maria, W. I.	17	
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	19	
Rotterdam, Holland	5,991	
Sanchez, San Domingo	54	
Santiago, Cuba	63	
Tampico, Mexico	65	
Trinidad, Island of	5	
Total	16,565	

From New Orleans—		
Christiania, Norway	2,735	
Gothenberg, Sweden	400	
Total	3,135	

	Week ending Sept. 9, 1915.	Same period, 1914.
Recapitulation—		
From New York	16,565	7,205
From New Orleans	3,135	400
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	200
From all other ports	—	109
Total	19,700	7,914

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, September 8, 1915.—Since our last report the market has been under almost daily pressure. The weak lard situation, interference with export trading with neutral countries, and unsettled freight and foreign exchange markets all tended to have a depressing influence on the market. Unloading of crude and refined oil holdings were considerably heavier than the trade looked for.

During the earlier part of the season the mills generally reported only normal receipts of seed, notwithstanding the fact that the cotton crop was the largest on record. They explained this fact by stating that the farmer, being unable to buy or pay for fertilizer, used heavy quantities of seed in the raw state as fertilizer instead. The Census Bureau's report issued on July 30 showed the season's crush to have been some 5,780,000 tons, indicating a production of some 4,200,000 barrels of refined oil, and seems to indicate that not as much seed was used for fertilizer purposes as was generally reported.

As the market declined holders one after the other became disheartened and unloaded. The decline continued up to and including August 23, when the following low prices were scored: September, \$5.22; October, \$5.32; November, \$5.34; December, \$5.34; January, \$5.46, and March, \$5.68. On this day the selling seemed to have spent its force. All during the decline quite heavy "short" selling had also taken place, and when prices refused to give way further the "shorts" became nervous and attempted to

get under cover. The "long" liquidation, however, appeared to have ceased. During the next five days the market quickly recovered some 44 to 62 points before the most urgent needs were filled.

As was the case on the decline, the recovery was entirely too rapid and overdone, and attracted heavy selling from all directions, and on August 29 the market declined some 25 to 30 points before the buying power was again vigorous enough to absorb offerings. During the past few days the market has been extremely nervous and narrow. "Shorts," however, seemed to have lost their nerve, and at the slightest signs of firmness started buying again, and prices at the close are at very near the high point of the movement.

The buying for export accounts has been more or less spotted all during the interval, but in the aggregate has been exceedingly heavy, as the weekly export reports show. This buying, together with the heavy buying for soapmakers' accounts, has probably been heavier than the trade generally realized. From an estimated carry-over of 900,000 to 1,000,000 barrels figures have now been reduced to 350,000 barrels minimum. Some are still talking over 700,000 barrels, but market conditions lately seem to indicate nearer the lower figures.

The seed situation the country over seems to be very strong, with very little seed moving, even at prices considerably above what the mills could actually secure for it in the way of their finished products. The financial situation seems to be responsible for this condition, and will probably tend to bring about a general holding of all cotton products. This fact, together with the small crop, is likely to bring about a scarcity of oil in the near future; that is, provided prices are not advanced.

At the close of the week the market looks strong. Little or no crude oil is being offered. The demand for export, however, continues good and at prices considerably above the New York market. The domestic trade is not so good. Consumers are influenced by the price of pure lard, being able at times to buy pure lard on more favorable terms and to better advantage than compound lard. Taking the situation on the whole, however, it begins to look as if the low prices for the season had been left behind.

	Closing July 21.	High.	Low.	Closing Sept. 8.
Sept. ...	\$6.00 b	\$6.10 a	\$6.10	\$5.22
Oct. ...	6.08 b	6.00 a	6.10	5.32
Nov. ...	6.01 b	6.03 a	6.07	5.34
Dec. ...	6.07 b	6.09 a	6.08	5.34
Jan. ...	6.12 b	6.14 a	6.20	5.68

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS CONDITIONS.

Producers of cottonseed products are utilizing more and more every season the advantages of chemical analysis as a guide in their operations, both as regards seed used and the handling of products. The cottonseed products chemist is becoming more necessary every day to the industry. Chemists are constantly testing seed and products and reporting results as a guide for future action. Such reports are of the greatest interest to all in the industry.

The National Provisioner has been reporting these results from the Texas territory for a year past through the Fort Worth Laboratories. It has now arranged to publish monthly reports from the Southeastern territory through the Picard-Law Company, of Atlanta, Ga. This firm of chemists last season analyzed over 25,000 samples of cottonseed products, and by reason of its volume of tests and the exact character of its work, has become recognized as an accurate source of information. These monthly letters from the Picard-Law Company will keep the trade posted on conditions throughout the territory covered, and will be a valuable feature of market and trade information.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Crude Oil Firm—Mills Not Anxious Sellers—Speculators Encouraged—Consuming Demand Irregular—Export Inquiries Frequent—Cotton Crop Prospects Not Greatly Improved.

The cotton oil trade as a whole has become more impressed with the position of crude oil. Mills at the South do not seem to be in a hurry to sell, and whenever liquidation does occur it is well absorbed. As a result the "hedge" pressure on the local cotton oil market is not burdensome, and the list has held much better than the majority had counted on.

It is significant that the oil market is meeting with speculative support. As has been the case recently, this outside buying comes partly from the South for interests who have sold their crude oil, but maintain bullish views on the market. There has also been Western buying, and judging from the source this accumulation is for interests in close touch with packers. Cotton house and Wall street buying has also been conspicuous.

This speculative demand, in the aggregate, has not as yet been sufficient to bring about a weak technical position of the list. It has served to convince many consumers and others that the market is not to be the one-sided proposition that recent popular opinion de-

creed. No one seems to deny that the carrying over of old oil is far under the 750,000 bbl. estimate so diligently advertised for a time, and that the next crush of oil may easily be 800,000 bbls. under the record of 4,200,000 bbls. the past season.

The large refiners are not bullish on the situation, but in instances views have been modified. Several authorities are of the opinion that the cotton crop will exceed by a considerable amount the last estimate of about twelve million bales. The trade is also often reminded of the fact that the crushing season is not in full swing and gradually there will be periods of crude oil selling at the South which should hold the local cotton oil market within bounds.

The cotton picking weather recently has been fairly good, although the actual crop reports have undergone no betterment. If the frost holds off for about another month it may be that a full growth will be gathered at Southern points, and with the top crop, the yield might reach thirteen million bales, exclusive of linters. Such a result, however, would be more than three million bales under last year's phenomenal outturn, and would be equivalent to a loss of about 700,000 bbls. of cottonseed oil.

In the effort to account for the huge dis-

tribution of cotton oil for the season just ended, there are statements made that the exports for the season were more than 900,000 bales. Assuming that the shipments were so liberal the excess amount involved is only about 100,000 bbls., and would suggest a distribution in this country of more than three million barrels. There does not seem to be the room for such a distribution this present season, even allowing for a decrease in the exports of 300,000 or 400,000 bbls., which decrease is by no means assured as yet. There have been several foreign inquiries received for cotton oil recently, but it remains difficult to consummate trades, as freight rates are about the highest on record, and the foreign exchange situation is still very much unsettled.

The cotton ginning report issued during the week was not significant. There were 461,000 bales ginned prior to September 1, against 480,000 last year, when the record crop was grown, but the comparison is misleading, as a year ago the war was playing havoc with the entire cotton trade, and with cotton prices. Two years ago the ginning to September 1 reached 799,000 bales, and three years ago, when a comparatively moderate crop was raised, the ginning to September 1 was 735,000 bales.

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York

Cottonseed
Products
OIL, LINTERS
CAKE, ASHES
MEAL, HULLS

GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

Closing prices, Saturday September 4, 1915.
 —Spot, \$5.85@6; September, \$5.85@5.95; October, \$5.88@5.90; November, \$5.86@5.90; December, \$5.88@5.89; January, \$5.97@5.99; February, \$6@6.02; March, \$6.15@6.18; April, \$6.20@6.25. Futures closed 10 to 17 decline. Sales were: October, 300, \$5.98@5.91; November, 100, \$5.88; January, 1,100, \$6.08@5.97; February, 300, \$6.02; March, 1,500, \$6.25@6.15; April, 100, \$6.53. Total sales, 3,400 bbls. Good off, \$5.50@5.90; off, \$5.40@5.90; reddish off, \$5.30@5.90; winter, \$6@6.75; summer, \$6@6.60; prime crude S. E., September, \$4.73@4.80.

Monday, September 6, 1915.—Holiday.
 Tuesday, September 7, 1915.—Spot, \$5.75@6.15; September, \$5.75@5.80; October, \$5.74@5.75; November, \$5.74@5.76; December, \$5.79@5.80; January, \$5.89@5.91; February, \$5.95@6.02; March, \$6.09@6.10; April, \$6.15@6.22. Futures closed 5 to 14 decline. Sales were: September, 200, \$5.75; October, 2,300, \$5.77@5.72; November, 2,900, \$5.77@5.67; December, 1,100, \$5.81@5.86; January, 3,400, \$5.92@5.88; March, 4,300, \$6.10@6.08; April, 200, \$6.21@6.20. Total sales, 14,400 bbls. Good off, \$5.50@5.90; off, \$5.35@5.88; reddish off, \$5.35@5.87; winter, \$6@7; summer, \$6@6.50; prime crude S. E., September \$4.87 nom.

Wednesday, September 8, 1915.—Spot, \$5.85@6.15; September, \$5.85@5.95; October, \$5.83@5.88; November, \$5.82@5.84; December, \$5.88@5.92; January, \$5.96@5.97; February, \$6@6.07; March, \$6.16@6.17; April, \$6.22@6.28. Futures closed 5 to 10 advance. Sales were: September, 200, \$5.87@5.85; October, 200, \$5.80@5.79; November, 600, \$5.84@5.72; December, 500, \$5.92@5.80; January, 4,500, \$6@5.94; March, 4,900, \$6.20@6.10; April, 100, \$6.22. Total sales, 11,000 bbls. Good off, \$5.60; off, \$5.45; reddish off, \$5.35; winter, \$6@7; summer, \$6@7; prime crude S. E., September, \$4.67 nom.

Thursday, September 9, 1915.—Spot, \$5.95@6.15; September, \$5.96@6; October, \$5.95@6; November, \$5.95@6; December, \$5.99@6.01; January, \$6.08@6.09; February, \$6.14@6.16; March, \$6.28@6.30; April, \$6.34@6.40. Futures closed 11 to 14 advance. Sales were: September, 1,000, \$6@5.98; December, 500, \$6.06@6; January, 6,300, \$6.14@6.05; March, 8,700, \$6.33@6.25. Total sales, 16,500. Good off, \$5.75; off, \$5.65; reddish off, \$5.55; winter, \$6@7; summer, \$6@7; prime crude S. E., September, \$4.87@4.90.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

TESTS OF NEW SEASON SEED.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Picard-Law Company.)

Atlanta, Ga., September 4, 1915.—For the past five years we have been issuing monthly average reports during the oil mill crushing season. The first of September we issued a seed report showing the average on August seed. The averages for the past five years are as follows:

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Samples	33	48	126	100	192
Damaged, %.....	6.20	12.10	1.90	6.50	1.70
Meats, %.....	57.90	53.70	56.40	55.30	54.55
Moisture, %.....	11.75	11.68	11.77	12.12	11.45
Oil, %.....	20.70	20.10	20.30	19.65	18.80
Ammonia, %.....	3.64	3.34	3.48	3.54	3.64
Avail. oil, gals....	45.9	44.4	44.9	43.3	41.1
Avail. meal, 7½% ..	923	846	882	898	923
Avail. meal, 7% ..	988	907	945	962	988

It will be noticed at once that two facts stand out prominently, namely, low oil and high ammonia. Moisture is slightly lower than the average of the last four years, but this can be accounted for by the very dry seed of the first half of the month. Since August 15 the moisture has been even higher than the average of August seed.

As most of our samples were received in

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space.
 Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all
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 Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories,

ATLANTA, GA.

Carolina Branch,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.

paper envelopes, we are sure that the moisture at the mill is slightly higher than shown here. For this reason we strongly advocate moisture testers at the mill. There are several on the market that are very simply operated and are worth many times over the cost in one season.

If a moisture test is made at the mill on the sample sent to the laboratory, we can figure out results on that basis. It will also show which seed should be worked up immediately, or treated, and which seed could be safely stored.

Serious Outlook for Oil Yield.

The low oil of this season is beginning to look serious, but we are still in hopes that September seed and seed from other sections will show an improvement. Nearly all of the samples analyzed in August represent south Georgia seed. It is true that the ammonia is high, but that is due to the low oil. On a moisture-free and oil-free basis the ammonia is about normal.

A comparison with the average of the last three years shows a deficiency of 3.1 gallons of oil and a surplus of 48 pounds of 7½ per cent. meal. The net difference at present price of products shows the seed of this August 54 cents off in value. The mill will have to get considerably more lint off to even up.

As usual, this report indicates a great variation in quality, and it is more noticeable in different sections than we have ever seen. This emphasizes the necessity of having frequent tests made and locating the best seed in a territory.

For instance, the highest oil found in these 192 samples is 22.70 per cent., and the lowest 16.85 per cent. Under similar working conditions the difference in yield of oil from the two seed would be 14½ gallons, or \$5 on the present crude market. The highest ammonia found is 4.16 per cent. and the lowest 3.10 per cent. This is a difference of 271 pounds of 7½ per cent. meal, or about \$4.05.

These, of course, are extreme cases, but

the fact that it can happen in only 192 analyses shows that we must pay more attention to our raw material. The cotton oil industry stands alone in the purchase of an ungraded raw material, and very few materials show the variation that we find in ours.

We will issue monthly reports to regular clients as usual this season, and hope that through co-operation we can help make a maximum yield, prevent the deterioration of the finished product and stop the heating of seed in storage.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
 Columbia, S. C., September 9.—Crude cottonseed oil, 36½c. bid for any shipment. Mills selling very little, due to slow seed movement.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
 Atlanta, Ga., September 9.—Crude cottonseed oil, 36½@36¾c.; virtually no trading. Meal firm and in fair demand at \$25@26, as to location. Hulls, \$4.50@5 loose, f. o. b. mills.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
 Memphis, Tenn., September 9.—Cottonseed oil market strong; prime crude 37½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$26. Hulls, \$4.25@4.50, loose, October and November shipment.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
 New Orleans, La., September 9.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 36c. bid, 36½c. asked for Texas September; offerings increasing. Prime 8 per cent. meal steady at \$27.50; 7½ per cent. meal, \$26.50. Seven per cent. loose cake, \$23; 8 per cent. cake, \$25, short ton, ship's side, New Orleans. Buyers and sellers are indifferent. Loose hulls, \$6.25; sacked, \$9, New Orleans.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

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 Venus, Prime Summer White
 Jersey Butter Oil
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CRUSHING COTTONSEED OIL IN EUROPE**England and Germany Were Our Rivals in That Field****By Dr. Thos. H. Norton, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.**

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following review of the crushing industry in Europe is based on information obtained and conditions existing previous to the European war. This may be taken into account in considering the situation there.]

France.

Cottonseed crushing has never developed in France to the dimensions of a prominent industry, despite the ease with which the raw material is landed at its ports and a relatively abundant use of the oil in the country. This is largely due to the highly developed condition of competing oil industries, notably the manufacture of peanut oil. There is also a marked tendency to utilize other oil-producing materials from the French colonies, all of which are richer in oil content than cottonseed.

The annual import of cottonseed into France has averaged 26,700 metric tons during the years 1910-1913. Of this amount 20,000 tons come from Egypt, the remainder from India and Asia Minor.

There are at present five factories in France in which cottonseed is crushed with more or less regularity. All of these establishments crush other oleaginous seeds.

The largest factory, the Huileries Darier de Ruffio, located at Marseilles, began crushing cottonseed as early as 1851. Its normal crushing capacity is 20,000 metric tons of seed per annum, but in recent years the amount handled has ranged from 5,300 to 14,700 tons, and averaged 10,200 tons. From 1905 to 1912 the annual average production of oil was 3,000 tons, and of oil cake 12,000 tons.

At Dunkirk there are three mills, one established in 1852, another in 1883, and the third in 1908. The annual crushing capacity of the three is 25,000 metric tons. One mill only appears to be actively engaged in the industry. Its daily capacity is 15 tons. During the past five years the amount of cottonseed crushed at Dunkirk averaged annually 9,250 tons. Bombay seed constitutes 60 per cent. of the raw material. The remainder is Egyptian seed.

The only other mill in France is at Nantes. It began crushing in 1896, and has a normal capacity of 12,000 tons annually. The amount actually crushed ranges, however, from 3,000 to 9,000 tons. During the past three years

it has averaged 3,800 tons. Egyptian seed only is crushed.

Production of Oil and Pressing Methods.

The yield of crude oil is usually 18 per cent. for Egyptian seed and 13 per cent. for Bombay seed. Much of the oil expressed is refined for use as an edible product. That produced from Bombay seed, however, finds its way to the soap works.

A certain amount of high-grade cottonseed oil is obtained by cold pressure, and is used for mixing with olive oil. The residual cake is subjected to hot pressure for the extraction of the remaining oil.

This system of double pressure is highly developed in French crushing practice, not only for use with cotton seed, but also with other oleaginous seeds. It is a method of manufacture deserving increased attention on the part of American producers.

When carefully conducted, as is the rule in the large mill at Marseilles already mentioned, cold pressure yields a cottonseed oil distinctly superior to any grades of American oil which are exported to the European market. This cold-pressed oil sells currently for 9.33 cents per pound, as compared with 8.67 cents for the best quality of American oil found in the Marseilles market.

The oil thus extracted has an exceedingly low amount of free fatty acid—as low as 0.25 per cent.—and is admirably adapted for the needs of oleomargarin makers. An additional advantage, resultant upon the double-pressing system, is the production of a much softer cake than that yielded by a single hot pressing. Farmers in Europe gen-

erally prefer soft cakes, as the prevalent mechanical appliances for cracking cake are of exceedingly light construction. They are usually ready to pay more for soft cakes than for the hard cakes which form the sole type of American export.

It is further to be noted that the second pressing operation offers an excellent opportunity for an exact control of the nitrogen content of the final cake. The requisite amount of hulls can be added at this stage, the quantity depending upon the percentage of nitrogen in the first cake. This is especially advantageous in cases where the local feed trade demands low-grade cake.

Consumption of Cottonseed Oil.

As is evident from the amount of cotton seed crushed in France, the domestic output of cottonseed oil is relatively very small. In 1912, the oil mills of Marseilles manufactured 1,386,200 barrels of vegetable oils. Of this quantity 14,600 barrels were cottonseed oil, barely 1 per cent. of the total output.

The consumption of foreign cottonseed oil in France has, however, attained considerable proportions. It reached a maximum in the period 1905-1908. Since then it has very materially declined. American oil has always composed the greater portion of this import, which centers chiefly at Marseilles.

The character of this import may be seen from the statistics of 1912. In that year the United States sent to the port of Marseilles a total of 38,403 barrels. They included 17,106 barrels of prime winter yellow oil, 15,981 barrels of prime summer yellow and 5,266 barrels of prime summer white.

The prices of the American oil ranged from \$5.90 to \$7.57 per 100 pounds, and averaged \$6.93. During the same year English oil imports amounted to 10,034 barrels. Prices ranged from \$5.73 to \$6.78 and averaged \$6.41. Quotations cover the cost of containers.

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS**MADE FROM****VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS****Oils Hardened to Order****The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.****CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.**

There is a duty of 60 francs (\$11.58) per metric ton, gross, on all imports of cottonseed oil into France.

As France has been one of the leading purchasers of American oil, the following table, showing the annual receipts since 1902 of cottonseed oil at the port of Marseille from the United States, England and other countries, is of importance, showing the tendencies of the trade.

	United States.	England.	Other countries.	Total.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
1903...	74,977	7,846	2,623	85,446
1904...	74,692	5,112	1,669	81,473
1905...	175,695	464	489	176,648
1906...	96,571	28,568	2,497	127,636
1907...	85,521	40,356	1,015	126,892
1908...	135,900	15,668	250	151,818
1909...	72,197	15,147	490	87,834
1910...	4,210	9,918	644	14,772
1911...	26,952	7,346	3	34,301
1912...	38,403	10,034	180	48,617

Current prices of edible cottonseed oil in Marseille during February, 1915, ranged from \$193 to \$216 per metric ton. The higher price is for the choicest grade of cold-pressed domestic oil. The best grade of American oil commanded \$208.46. It is of interest to compare this with the quotation of \$273 for German Wesson oil at Hamburg in December, 1914. The effect of the war on the importation of cottonseed oil was very marked. Imports for the year 1913 were 9,273 metric tons; for 1914, 4,796 tons.

Production of Oil Cake.

The domestic production of cottonseed cake is relatively insignificant. At Marseille it constitutes annually 12,000 metric tons, out of a total production of 300,000 tons, obtained in crushing the various oleaginous seeds and nuts. The cake produced at Dunkirk and Nantes is shipped largely to England. That

produced at Marseille is often exported to Switzerland, although there is a certain demand for it as fodder in cattle-raising sections of France.

Of the total output of oil cake of various sorts, at Marseille, as given above, 81,000 tons are used for cattle food, 90,000 tons as fertilizer, and 129,000 tons are exported. Germany took 58,000 tons of this export. The present war deprives the German agriculturist of this important source of cattle food, along with the import from Russia, and the all-important supply from the United States.

It is noteworthy that the French mills do not grind the cottonseed cake. As delivered to the trade and purchased by farmers, the cakes weigh from 8 to 10 pounds, and are 16 inches square. The consumers regard the cake form as offering a certain protection against fraud, which is lacking in the case of meal. Some types of cake cracker are a regular part of farm equipment. The soft

(Continued on page 32.)

COTTON OIL RATES RESTORED.

A suit for restoration of previous freight rates on cottonseed oils has been won before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Southern Cotton Oil Company, which has a plant at Bayonne, New Jersey, against the East Jersey Railroad and Terminal Company. At the same time the Terminal company joined in an action on the same grounds against the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

The complaint was to the effect that a rearrangement of schedules in April, 1914, in regard to the lighterage charges from Bayonne to New York piers, cost the Southern Cotton Oil Company 4 cents per 100 pounds more than it did prior to that time. The Terminal Company also complained of lighterage losses.

In the first complaint 101 other carriers, whose lines extend in various directions from New York harbor or form parts of through rates leading from there, were named with the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. In the second complaint 41 other carriers were named, principally those operating to the south and west of New York, some of them having been named in the first complaint.

The complainant, which refines cottonseed oil and manufactures lard, salad oils and cooking oils, runs industrial mills and refineries in various parts of the country. A subsidiary company, the Edible Products Company, also operates a plant on the line of the Terminal company. In fact, the two plants contribute about one-third of the rail revenue of the Terminal company.

In addition to proving the increased cost to them of 4 cents per 100 pounds, the complainants showed that two of its competitors in the New York manufacturing area, suffering no increase in rates, were benefited to that extent because of the discrimination shown the complainant by the respondent. The commission ordered the old lighterage rates restored, and decided that there should be reparation by the Jersey Central, the amount thereof to be determined at future hearings. No reparation, however, was ordered in behalf of the Terminal company, which made no effort to show such a right at the hearings.



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Now, how many boxes do you ship in a week—a month—in a year? The saving would run up to a pretty good figure, don't you think?

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Tell us the dimensions of your leading box and we will send you a Pioneer Wire Bound Box built specifically for your needs. And a price that eliminates argument.

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Pioneer Box Company
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Plants at Crawfordsville and East St. Louis, Ill.



This seal prevents pilfering

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, September 10.—Market steady. Western steam, \$8.60 nom.; Middle West, \$8.15@8.25; city steam, 8@8½; refined Continent, \$9.10; South American, \$9.30; Brazil, kegs, \$10.30; compound, 7@7½c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, September 10.—Copra fabrique, 107 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 109½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, September 10.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 140s.; pork, prime mess, 100s.; shoulders, square, 62s. 6d.; New York, 58s.; picnic, 47s. 6d.; hams, long, 69s.; American cut 70s. 3d. Bacon Cumberland cut, 80s.; long clear, 76s.; short backs, 67s.; bellies, clear, 67s. Lard, spot prime, 42s.; American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 47s.; October, 46s. 1½d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 35s. 3d.; choice, 35s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 75s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 35s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet but steady. The Government hog report brought some selling.

Stearine.

Trading has been light, but values are very steady. Oleo is quoted at 10c.

Tallow.

The market continues very quiet with values about steady. City is quoted at 5½c. and special at 6¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

There was further advance with good trade. Southern buying was again reported.

Market closed unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales, 9,300 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.01@6.15; crude, Southeast, September, \$4.93. Closing quotations on futures: September, \$5.98@6; October, \$5.95@6.01; November, \$5.97@5.99; December, \$6.04@6.05; January, \$6.11@6.13; February, \$6.18@6.25; March, \$6.29@6.31; April, \$6.35@6.41; good off oil, \$5.85 bid; off oil, \$5.75; red off oil, \$5.60; winter oil, \$6@7; summer white oil, \$6@7.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, September 10.—Hog market strong mostly 10c. higher than yesterday's average. Bulk of prices \$6.80@7.85; light, \$7.45@8.25; mixed, \$6.50@8.25; heavy, \$6.25@7.70; rough heavy, \$6.25@6.45; Yorkers, \$8.15@8.20; pigs, \$6.50@7.75; cattle prospects slow and weak; beeves, \$6.10@10.25; cows and heifers, \$3@8.40; Texas steers, \$6.40@7.40; Western, \$6.70@8.80. Sheep market 10c. higher; sheep native, \$5.40@5.90; yearlings, \$5.50@6; lambs, \$6.40@8.65; Western, \$6.50@9.

Kansas City, September 10.—Hogs higher at \$6.50@8.

South Omaha, September 10.—Hogs higher, at \$6.45@6.75.

Buffalo, September 10.—Hogs slow; on sale 4,000 at \$7.75@8.60.

St. Louis, September 10.—Hogs higher at \$7.40@8.30.

Sioux City, September 10.—Hogs higher at \$6.40@7.75.

Louisville, September 10.—Hogs steady at \$7.90@8.05.

Indianapolis, September 10.—Hogs higher at \$8.35@8.40.

St. Joseph, September 10.—Hogs strong at \$6.50@7.50.

GOVERNMENT HOG REPORT.

The report of the Department of Agriculture on the number of stock hogs in the country makes the total 107.2 per cent. of the same date last year. This is an increase of 7.2 per cent. According to the reports made to the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, the percentage number this year as compared with last year in the important States are: Pennsylvania, 103; Virginia, 105; North Carolina, 104; Georgia, 110; Indiana, 107; Illinois, 107; Michigan, 106; Wisconsin, 103; Minnesota, 108; Iowa, 110; Missouri, 104; Indiana, 115; South Dakota, 110; Nebraska, 110; Kansas, 114; Kentucky, 107; Tennessee, 105; Alabama, 108; Mississippi, 105; Texas, 110; Oklahoma, 106; Arkansas, 109; Ohio, 104; United States, 107.2. Last year the number of hogs was 100.8 per cent. of the previous year and condition 93.4. In January the total number of hogs in the country was given at 64,618,000, so that if the increase of 7.2 per cent. is based on this, it would mean a total about 4,600,000 larger than last year.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	6,988	13,400	23,578
Swift & Co.	6,540	9,800	32,584
S. & S. Co.	4,179	7,100	11,148
Morris & Co.	5,325	8,500	8,097
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,108	5,100	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,520	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,114	10,700	...
Boyd, Latham & Co.	4,000	hogs: Western Packing & Provision Co., 5,500 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,400 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,900 hogs; others, 1,400 hogs.	...

Kansas City.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	4,758	4,176	4,977
Fowler Packing Co.	896	...	959
S. & S. Co.	3,190	3,003	4,530
Swift & Co.	3,812	3,862	4,946
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,354	2,623	2,511
Morris & Co.	4,061	2,821	4,035
Blount	694	1,120	304
John Morrell & Co.	85	438	...
M. Rice	208	1,320	...
Schwartz, Bolen & Co.	59	2,022	...
Others	227	667	40
R. Bailling, 69 cattle; Campbell Bros., 179 hogs; Hell Packing Co., 615 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 449 cattle; S. Kraus, 121 cattle; L. Levy, 86 cattle; I. Meyer, 202 cattle; Peoria Packing Co., 112 cattle; E. Storm, 25 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 58 cattle.	...	...	...

Omaha.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Morris & Co.	2,356	3,115	10,050
Swift & Co.	4,380	4,437	20,971
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,600	5,034	13,058
Armour & Co.	2,979	5,079	25,122
Swartz & Co.	...	2,045	...
J. W. Murphy	...	6,564	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 113 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 30 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 19 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 233 hogs.	...	...	...

St. Louis.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Morris & Co.	3,935	2,963	3,377
Swift & Co.	4,643	2,034	4,805
Armour & Co.	3,991	3,640	3,278
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	348	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	736	183	...
East Side Packing Co.	137	1,130	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	163	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	25	...
Krey Packing Co.	4	695	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	35	...	34
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	308	...
Others	1,760	11,296	4,553

Sioux City.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,214	6,019	...
Armour & Co.	1,964	6,365	...
Swift & Co.	...	1,579	...
Others	10,442	450	...
Bath Packing Co., 14 cattle and 247 hogs; Sacks Bros. Packing Co., 59 cattle and 60 hogs; R. Hurst Packing Co., 245 cattle; Cleveland Packing & Provision Co., 1,081 hogs; Statter & Co., 131 cattle; J. E. Decker & Sons, 131 cattle.	...	...	...

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	309	7,000	5,000
Kansas City	200	500	300
Omaha	300	5,000	2,300
St. Louis	900	4,000	7,000
St. Joseph	100	1,500	...
Sioux City	100	2,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,300	1,000	100
Oklahoma City	...	200	...
Fort Worth	200	300	...
Milwaukee	...	240	...
Denver	100	100	...
Louisville	100	316	683
Cudahy	...	100	...
Wichita	...	340	...
Indianapolis	1,100	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,000	500
Cincinnati	700	1,100	100
Buffalo	200	1,500	1,200
Cleveland	60	1,000	600
New York	403	1,462	1,918
Toronto, Canada	97	163	57

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1915.

Chicago	10,000	28,000	10,000
Kansas City	19,000	5,000	17,000
Omaha	11,000	2,700	30,000
St. Louis	8,000	6,000	7,500
St. Joseph	1,700	3,200	8,200
Sioux City	5,500	1,500	1,400
St. Paul	12,000	1,800	7,200
Oklahoma City	700	300	300
Fort Worth	3,000	3,000	600
Milwaukee	50	600	1,150
Louisville	3,000	300	4,700
Pittsburgh	5,100	2,000	1,676
Cincinnati	2,500	6,000	5,300
Buffalo	2,800	3,800	1,400
Cleveland	3,800	12,800	5,400
New York	3,398	7,906	14,053
Toronto, Canada	2,516	611	1,095

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1915.

Chicago	7,000	12,577	12,000
Kansas City	16,000	6,712	12,000
Omaha	7,900	8,899	37,000
St. Louis	4,900	6,000	2,300
St. Joseph	2,300	4,000	9,000
Sioux City	1,000	2,500	2,500
St. Paul	4,200	2,600	500
Oklahoma City	600	1,100	...
Fort Worth	2,000	1,500	800
Milwaukee	1,200	1,210	800
Denver	500	1,500	...
Louisville	200	109	50
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	600	...
Indianapolis	2,300	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	500
Cincinnati	400	2,600	800
Buffalo	700	3,300	1,000
Cleveland	120	1,000	1,000
New York	406	2,253	1,785
Toronto, Canada	801	460	600

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1915.

Chicago	21,000	20,000	16,000
Kansas City	7,500	4,800	14,000
Omaha	7,000	8,000	32,000
St. Louis	6,800	6,500	2,100
St. Joseph	1,600	4,000	5,000
Sioux City	2,400	4,000	300
St. Paul	4,000	3,000	800
Oklahoma City	700	1,000	...
Fort Worth	2,200	2,500	1,200
Milwaukee	600	4,777	200
Denver	1,900	200	700
Louisville	250	1,205	225
Detroit	...	2,800	...
Cudahy	...	500	...
Wichita	...	1,611	...
Indianapolis	1,200	6,000	400
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	500
Cincinnati	700	3,300	1,400
Buffalo	500	1,300	800
Cleveland	100	1,000	1,000
New York	1,225	7,400	3,676
Toronto, Canada	716	695	2,010

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915.

Chicago	4,500	13,000	11,000
Kansas City	3,500	6,000	9,000
Omaha	3,900	6,400	2,700
St. Louis	3,200	5,500	4,000
St. Joseph	1,300	4,500	7,000
Sioux City	1,800	4,000	2,500
St. Paul	...	1,600	...
Oklahoma City	600	1,000	...
Fort Worth	2,500	1,500	...
Milwaukee	...	1,745	...
Louisville	...	1,149	652
Detroit	...	3,210	...
Cudahy	...	400	...
Wichita	...	600	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Cincinnati	800	2,500	1,200
Buffalo	600	4,400	800
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	374	1,245	1,814

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.

Chicago	1,500	11,000	9,000
Kansas City	700	2,000	4,000
Omaha	350	5,200	6,700
St. Louis	1,500	5,500	1,000
St. Joseph	800	3,100	2,000
Sioux City	300	3,500	1,100
Fort Worth	1,800	1,000	100
South St. Paul	2,300	2,300	800
Oklahoma City	300	1,500	150

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Tanners consider the market too high and are evincing caution and conservatism. The depreciation of sterling exchange has checked leather exports and the domestic demand for leather is not specially active.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The movement was of limited proportions. Buyers believed a period of easiness was approaching and they desired to assist in the downward trend of prices by remaining as inactive as possible. What little business was done established a slightly lower plane of values, but the tone of the market is steady. Heavy native steers sold in two lots to the extent of 10,000 hides at 26½¢, a reduction of ½¢. from prior sale figures. About 2,000 July and August kosher native steers sold by three packers at 25¼¢. Texas steers were not moved. Plenty of heavy weights are said to be around and buyers believe they will get them close to 23¢, probably meaning 23¼¢. Last transactions were at 23¼¢. for over 60 lb. hides. Light hides are well sold out and quoted at 23¢. with the extreme lights at 22½¢. last paid. But branded steers were not moved. Last trades were at 23½¢. made last week. Stocks are not large but the slaughter is of fair proportions just at present. Former sale rate is asked on further business. Colorado steers are quiet. Last sales were at 22½¢. which is asked no more. Buyers think because the slaughter at present is large, accumulations will result rapidly and assist in lowering rates. Killers say they are sold up very close to slaughter on this selection and will not cut prices yet. Branded cows were quiet. Last movement was at 22¼¢. Some buyers think 22½¢. will secure next lots sold, but stocks are small and the slaughter is backward. Heavy native cows sold at 25¢. for one car of 1,000 July and August hides. More are wanted on that basis, but all sellers but one refused the business. Light native cows sold at 24¢. for 5,000 June, July and August kill. More are available at that rate. This figure is better than most operators thought would be paid, their ideas being that 23¢. would secure hides. Unsold stocks are still of fairly ample proportions. Native bulls are quiet and quoted at 21¢. nominal; stocks are meager; last sales were at 21½¢. in slaughter through to the end of the year. Branded bulls are also quiet. Last sales were at 16½¢. for heavy average Northerns. Southern hides are held up to 18¢.

Later.—The packer market is quiet. Tanners are waiting and hoping for lower rates. Native hides seem easier, but branded are firm on account of small stocks.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trade was slow in country hides this week. Some operators trended toward the bullish side of the situation, but the majority of dealers favored the declining tendency. What few sales were recorded were at stiffening rates from what was formerly talked. Hides over 45 lbs. in weight received the call, there being no ex-

treemes reported moved in this period. It develops that considerable business was transacted in this selection some time ago at fancy rates, undoubtedly for patent leather outlet. Local sellers say they are booked up well on this grade of hides and are not interested in accepting low prices talked in some quarters. There was some call around from patent leather tanners who were looking around for their winter's requirements. Heavy steers were not reported sold alone. Some are offered in connection with cows but stocks are not burdensome and there is no pressure evident to sell. The nominal market for steers alone is considered at 20½ to 21¢. In connection with cows, rates range down to 19½¢. asked. Heavy cows sold at 19½¢. for a couple of cars of good seasonable hides. Supplies of cows are small as recent business cleared out the surplus holdings and receipts are small in the summer season. Buffs sold at 19¢. early in the week for two cars of seasonable hides, said to be for deferred delivery, but seller is insisting upon getting the hides out immediately. Following this business two more cars sold at 19¼¢. Bids at 19¢. were reported refused for big lines from several sources and 19½¢. asked firmly in some quarters. Some dealers say they would accept business at 19¢. for seasonable lots and certain tanners say they were asked to pay such a price. The market therefore ranges at 19 to 19½¢., with the majority of the operators favoring the outside rate as the nominal market. Extremes were not reported sold in this market. A car of Ohio extremes sold at 19¼¢. f. o. b., but the quality is not described very favorably by operators supposed to know of the transactions here. Other extremes from the same section of the country are unobtainable at less than 20¼¢., and most lots are held at 20½¢., the last sale rate. Local market is considered at 20½¢. for patent leather descriptions. Current quality in original lots quoted at 20¢. Outside lots are said to be offered at 19½¢. delivered basis. Branded cows are quiet and quoted nominally at 16½ to 17¢. flat basis for business; prominent buyers of these hides are out of the market so the quotation is merely nominal. Country packer branded hides are quoted up to 19¢. delivered basis here in a nominal way as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls sold down to 16¢. for a small car of current hides. Prior business was at 17¢. Country packer bulls are quoted at 17½ to 18¢. nominal, and city packer goods are quoted at 19 to 20¢. nominal.

Later.—Market is dull and buyers freely predict lower prices. Current buffs offered at 19¢. Heavy hides held at 19½¢. Extremes quoted up to 20½¢.

CALFSKINS sold at 21¢. for a car of first salted local city skins. Asking rates on further business are at 21½ to 22¢. Stocks are limited as the receipts are small at this season of the year. A car of outside city skins sold at 20½¢. More available. Countries are

quoted at 20¢. nominal. Three packers sold 25,000 July and August calfskins at 23¢., the former sale price, but 2¢. under asking figures of the past two months. Deacons moved at \$1. and light calf brought as high as \$1.20. Recent business at \$1.12½ flat reported.

Kipskins sold at 21½¢. for one car of packer July and August kill. Country skins are quoted at 20 to 20½¢. asked; inside considered nearer the market. City skins are quoted at 21¢.

Later.—Calfskins slow at 21½¢. asked for cities. One car of packer July-August kips brought 21½¢.

HORSEHIDES remain dull and featureless. Country run of stock is quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75 nominal; inside nearer the market for actual trading. City hides are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.25 nominal. Ample stocks are held awaiting sale in all varieties. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction with the ponies and glues at \$1.50 to \$2 and coltskins at 50 to 75¢. as to quality.

HOGSKINS are moving readily at 60 to 65¢. for country run with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Most sellers are talking 75¢. Moderate stocks are around unsold. Local buyers are keeping the market well cleared out. No. 1 pigskin strips are steady to strong and in meager supply at 9½ to 11¢. as to description. No. 2's quoted at 9 to 10¢. nominal and No. 3's at 5 to 7¢. for business.

SHEEP PELTS.—Movement is slow but the situation has a firm undertone, especially on the packer varieties. Recent business was affected at \$1.12½ for current kill of packer sheepskins and some very good skins topped \$1.20. Lambskins are quoted at \$1.35 last paid and nominal for further business. Country sheep and lambskins are quoted at 80¢. to \$1 average as to quality. Dry Western pelts are strong

Kansas City.

The bulk of trading this week has been down in New York, where quite a lot of spread native steers sold at 27¼ to ½¢. for regular run, some were fall stock, while New York spreadies 6 ft. 4 to 6 ft. 8 brought 26½¢., and a line of regular native steers June-July-August, were sold at 26¢., these being practically all koshers. In the West, however, some 15,000 native steers sold at ½¢. under previous weeks asking prices, but no other selections moved with the exception of some 4,000 local small packer August salting native cows, all weights, at 24¢., which brought this price on account of their containing 30 to 40 per cent. heavy cows, which the regular packers are not willing to sell under 25½¢. The whole situation continues dull and neglected, as tanners are still waiting for a revival of the demand for leather, and until this develops

(Continued on page 43.)

M. K. PARKER & CO.
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BONES, FERTILIZER, GLUE STOCK
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PACKER HIDES
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Wool Pullers Consignments solicited

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 8.

The steer trade on Labor Day was steady to strong at last week's advance and proved to be the "high spot" in the trade this week, as the run of 17,289 cattle was well within trade requirements, and on anything above 9½c. was strong and active, while under 9½c. it was fully steady, even though somewhat slow on the low-priced cattle. Tuesday's run of 7,476 cattle was much heavier than expected and, while a few choice cattle in the receipts sold fully steady, the market on the medium and low-priced kinds, which comprised the bulk of the supply, ruled very slow and draggy and 15@25c. lower in anticipation of liberal mid-week receipts. Wednesday's run of 20,000 cattle, including 4,000 Westerns, was entirely too liberal a supply in view of the Jewish holidays, and while the market on the choice steers was fully steady, yet the real choice cattle are so scarce as to cut but little figure with the general market, and anything in the steer line under 9½c. sold decidedly lower; in fact, aside from the real choice cattle, the trade is anywhere from 25@50c. lower than a week ago, thus eliminating practically all of the advance in the market that took place at that time. In view of the fact that there is a sharp increase in receipts, partly of natives and partly of Westerns, as compared with a week ago, we can see no improvement in the cattle trade in the near future. While the choice, long-fed steers are very scarce and will likely gradually work to a somewhat higher level, the medium and common kinds are going to be plentiful and, taken together with the fact that Western range cattle will soon be moving freely, precludes the probability of any permanent upturn in prices; in fact, unless there is a broadening in the demand the market for the real choice cattle is likely to gradually subside to a somewhat lower level.

The mid-week trade on butcher-stuff was badly shattered because of Wednesday's excessive receipts; in fact, the market started to decline on Tuesday rather severely from the high level that has prevailed recently—Tuesday's break in prices being largely in anticipation of heavy mid-week receipts—and with expectations along this line more than realized, as Wednesday's run of 20,000 cattle included plenty of butcher-stuff and low priced "grassy" cattle, the buyers had every advantage and were enabled to force declines measuring all the way from 25 to 40c. per cwt., which decline in values offsets a similar advance that took place a week ago. If we have arrived at a point where we can figure on a rather liberal run of "grassers," both natives and Westerns, every week, then it would appear to us as if the decline in the butcher-stuff market would be of a permanent nature and might become a little more pronounced as the weeks go by. On the other hand, pasture conditions are so very favorable throughout the entire country that there is every likelihood of a great many cattle being held back on the grass until pretty late in the fall.

Continued light receipts have been the sustaining influence in the hog trade, and for the first three days of the week the supply will total approximately 61,500, as compared with 72,000 hogs for the same period a week ago. Nobody seems to want or care whether they get any of the weighty or lard-making

(Continued on page 42.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 8.

Cattle receipts were 27,000, including 6,000 Southern, for the week ending today. As for the past several weeks we have been receiving a large percentage of stockers and feeders, and these grades are the marked feature of the market just now. Choice beef steers with weight and quality are holding fully steady; \$10 was paid on several occasions this week for steers weighing over 1,450, and \$9.75 was paid for choice yearlings and heifers. Fancy cows likewise are holding steady and are going to scale from \$7@7.50. On the medium and lightweight cattle, however, the market is not so good. There has been such an abundance of them that the prices have sagged from 15@25c. for the week. Medium to good steers are selling around the \$8 mark, while the bulk of the heifers in the medium class range from \$7@8. Good killing cows are quoted at \$5.50@6.50. In the stocker and feeder market, prices have acted much the same as on medium grade slaughter cattle. Choice feeders range from \$7.25@8.25; choice stockers from \$7.50@8; medium to good stockers and feeders range between \$6@7.25. In the past two weeks there have been more stockers and feeders shipped from this market than ever before in its history, so early in the season. With the promise of good forage crops this fall and winter, this trade should be much larger from now on for a month or six weeks to come. Best Southern cattle are holding steady, while the medium grades are off to just about the same extent as on the native side. Several trains from Oklahoma averaging between 1,000 and 1,100 lbs. have sold from \$7.25@7.40.

The hog market continues to show strength, and while slightly under the top for the week, which was \$8.32½, paid on Saturday last, yet quality considered is not far from steady. The quotations are as follows: Mixed and butchers, \$7.80@8.15; good heavy, \$7.15@7.80; rough, \$6.15@6.35; lights, \$8@8.15; pigs, \$6.75@8; bulk, \$7.85@8.10. A load of fancy light hogs brought \$8.20 Wednesday morning. Our receipts for the week only amounted to 30,000, which is considerably below normal and not enough to supply demand.

The sheep market, with a run of 17,500 for the week, is weak and some lower. Butcher ewes are quoted at \$4.75@5.25; breeding ewes, \$6.75@7.75; yearlings, \$6@7; lambs, \$8@8.50. There is a considerable dearth of the better grade of killing ewes and sheep, although they are beginning to come in better volume than they have been for the past several months.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 7.

Corn-fed cattle sold a little higher again today; advance in the last week 15 to 25 cents. Packers are sending vast quantities of beef to Europe, and will continue to do so till the end of the war, and probably longer. South America is not sending any beef to this country. The market today is steady to 10c higher on all grades of cattle. Some Kansas grass cattle sold to killers in the same notch as similar steers from same shipper sold yesterday. Stockers and feeders are steady to firm, with a good outlet. The new order buying firm which began business here last week is buying many cattle, and placing them in various states as far east as Maryland, and there is another new firm now located here,

Maxwell & Spayde, formerly at St. Joseph, exclusively. A large number of buyers are in the yards today, and they are offering some competition to packers on fleshy steers suitable for feeding, paying up to \$8.50 for such. Prime corn-fed native steers weighing 1200 lbs. brought \$9.90 today, and steers weighing 1450 lbs brought \$9.80, yearlings \$9.60, heifers \$9.15, best Kansas grass steers \$8.75, bulk of the Kansas grass steers, \$7@8. Colorado beef steers have started a train of 20 cars here yesterday, horned steers weighing 1160 lbs at \$6.90, dehorned weighing 1140, \$7.00, slightly deficient in flesh. Quarantine receipts are light this week, grass steers selling at \$5.75 to \$7.25.

Hogs sold at steady to 10c lower prices today, receipts 8000. Order buyers got their usual quota, about 30 per cent. of the supply, and packers bid slowly on the balance, bulk of sales \$7.15 to \$7.75, top \$7.85. At the low point last week prices were two dollars below a year ago, and the lowest for this season since 1908, a year of exceptionally heavy hog runs. Expectation of higher prices apparently has some grounds, in view of continued light supplies at the markets. Cheapness makes a big demand for fresh pork, but big stocks of product remove pressure of a part of the demand for hogs. Bulk of sales here is 15 to 50 cents above Chicago and the other River markets.

Sheep receipts 12,000, market steady on fat stock, 10c higher on feeders. Fat lambs sold at \$8.50 and \$8.55, fat ewes \$5.50 to \$6.00. Feeding stock is plentiful, and in very strong demand, feeding yearlings today at \$8.45 and \$8.50, feeding yearlings worth \$6.65 to \$7.00, feeding ewes \$5.00 to \$5.75, breeding ewes \$6.00 to \$7.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Sept. 7.

Receipts of cattle last week, 26,900 head, were the heaviest so far this season, and fully 90 per cent. of the arrivals were from the range country. Corn-feds have been rather scarce of late and if anything values have stiffened up a bit, especially on the desirable light and handy weight grades. These are selling at \$9.25@9.75 while the heavier kinds are going at \$9.00@9.50. Bulk of the fair to good fed

(Continued on page 42.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 4, 1915:

CATTLE.

Chicago	32,665
Kansas City	23,223
Omaha	15,329
St. Joseph	7,434
Cudahy	509
Sioux City	5,014
South St. Paul	8,639
New York and Jersey City	7,837
Fort Worth	2,901
Philadelphia	2,501
Pittsburgh	1,600
Oklahoma City	2,438
Boston	1,872

HOGS.

Chicago	83,636
Kansas City	29,844
Omaha	16,793
St. Joseph	21,254
Cudahy	4,540
Sioux City	9,843
Ottumwa	6,800
Cedar Rapids	4,790
South St. Paul	9,515
New York and Jersey City	18,243
Fort Worth	7,263
Philadelphia	4,913
Pittsburgh	6,041
Oklahoma City	3,801
Boston	14,777

SHEEP.

Chicago	80,736
Kansas City	27,393
Omaha	57,380
St. Joseph	9,269
Cudahy	944
Sioux City	3,051
South St. Paul	4,567
New York and Jersey City	41,945
Fort Worth	5,036
Philadelphia	8,008
Pittsburgh	3,189
Boston	8,739

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Greensboro, N. C.—James A. Hodgin, E. C. Hodgin and J. W. Letcho have incorporated the Oak Grove Dairy Company, with an authorized capital of \$25,000.

West Plains, Mo.—The Howell Valley Dairy & Stock Farms Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 by M. A. Radle, N. J. Timmons and W. T. Harlin.

ICE NOTES.

Marshall, Tex.—A company has been organized by N. C. Matthewson to build a creamery.

Spartanburg, S. C.—It is reported that F. C. Walters of Live Oak, Fla., will build an ice cream factory.

Greenville, S. C.—An ice plant with a daily capacity of 40 tons will be built by T. R. Hagood of Spartanburg, S. C.

Cleburne, Tex.—The establishment of a creamery and ice cream plant is being arranged by J. L. Dreibelbis of Dallas.

Erie, Pa.—Fire damaged the plant of the Erie Brewing Company, at Twenty-first and State streets, to the extent of \$3,000.

Bainbridge, Ga.—Contract has been awarded to build an ice factory with a capacity of 50 tons by the Nussbaum Ice Company.

Galveston, Tex.—A two-story, 123 x 65 feet, reinforced concrete, ice and cold storage plant will be erected by Armour & Company.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Central Ice Company will build a 50-ton ice plant and increase the capacity of their present plant from 40 to 80 tons.

Rochester, N. Y.—The main sections of the Kondolf Brothers' Ice Company's plant, Canterbury road, have been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$27,000.

Brookhaven, Miss.—A creamery, with a daily capacity of 2,000 pounds of butter and to cost about \$4,000, will be built by Eugene A. Nally and W. H. Martin.

A NEW REFRIGERATING DEVICE.

It is reported that J. E. Easterling, of 1148 Broad street, Augusta, Ga., has invented an apparatus designed to cool buildings by the circulation of air over ice and a plant has been installed in the Strand Theatre in Augusta. The apparatus consists of an oblong wooden box, similar in shape to an ice chest, which is filled with about 500 pounds of ice. The air in the room is sucked into the apparatus through a funnel and passes over and around the ice until it is chilled to a comfortable degree. It is then emitted through funnels at the other end by means of electric fans.—Refrigeration.

HOW TO KEEP NUTS TIGHT.

Leaving locking devices out of the question, one of the commonest causes of nuts coming loose is the fact that they have never been properly tightened in the first place. When a nut is put on a bolt it should always have oil on the thread and also on the face of the nut. By this means the power applied by the wrench tends slightly to elongate the bolt, and this puts an elastic pressure on the nut, which is a great factor in preventing its coming loose.

If, on the other hand, a nut is put on dry, much of the power applied by the wrench is absorbed by friction, and little of it goes to compress together the parts that the bolt is intended to unite. Another point is that a nut should be tightened and slackened several times before it is pulled up finally, as this beds the thread of the bolt against that of the nut and the face of the latter against its seat. It will be found that this will greatly prevent shock and vibration, causing the nut to come loose.

Then the ordinary wrench is far too short, wherefore by means of its leverage the average man cannot apply the proper amount of force to a nut. This is especially the case

where nuts happen to be in positions where it is difficult for the operator to apply this full strength. I have found that a piece of tube to slip over the handle of the wrench increases its effective length by about 50 per cent. and is therefore of great assistance in putting the final nip on a nut that is so effective in preventing its coming loose, especially if the previously mentioned precautions have been taken.

I believe that these short wrenches are merely a survival of the time when bolts were made of wrought iron, which was often of very uncertain quality. Sometimes a particular nut and bolt in the engine will come loose even after it has been properly tightened, and the reason is usually this: The engine has been run with the bolt loose, and the latter has thus been allowed to "work" in the hole and make it out of round. The remedy is to ream out the hole and fit a new bolt.—Gas Power.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN FRANCE.

(Continued from page 28.)

cakes, resulting from the double-pressure system, are easily broken into lumps of the size deemed advisable for use as a fertilizer or otherwise. When used for cattle, and also for horses, lumps the size of a walnut are placed in water and converted into a mush.

In using the cake as a fertilizer farmers prefer to apply it also in the form of lumps, maintaining that the effect is more prolonged, and that the nitrogenous matter is more completely utilized as plant food than if the cake is ground to meal. The latter is, however, used in the case of quick-growing crops of vegetables. Cottonseed meal has found in France an interesting application as a substitute for cotton waste, for packing the axle boxes of railroad cars, etc.

Shipments of cottonseed cake from France were prohibited in August, 1914, as a precautionary measure to insure adequate supplies

Your Ice Crop

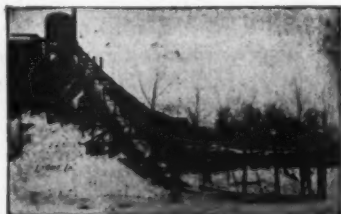
If you are not prepared to harvest your crop quickly and at the lowest cost

Let Us Work With You

We design, build and install Ice Elevators—Conveyors for houses of any capacity.

Low Minimum
First Cost Operating Expense

ICE TOOLS



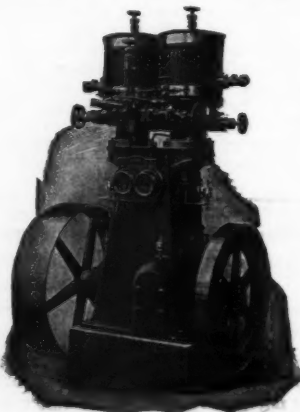
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have so many good features and give such satisfactory service that users constantly acknowledge FRICK the most desirable refrigerating machine on the market.

FRICK machines are desired because—

They are built to stand hard usage—

They are durable—reliable—

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For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

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CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
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NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rants.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
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ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

of fertilizer and cattle food for French agriculture. In consequence, quotations for cake have been nominal since that time.

While the undecorticated cake obtained from crushing Egyptian seed in French mills is often exported, as is also the practice in Germany, there has been for a number of years a distinct demand for high-grade American cottonseed cake and meal. During the quinquennial period, 1905-1909, the export of this meal to France averaged annually 13,900 short tons. During the quinquennial period ending with the fiscal year 1914, it averaged 7,300 tons. There is evidently a marked retrograde tendency in the case of American oil cake, as was noted above, in the export of American oil to France.

Outlook of the French Industry.

In the opinion of the Consul General at Marseille, who has supplied helpful data on the subject, the French cottonseed industry has but little promise for the future. Interest is concentrated upon other classes of edible oils, notably upon peanut oil and copra oil. Together these two oils constitute 85 per cent. of the total output of vegetable oils at Marseille, which amounted to 1,386,000 barrels in 1912.

The market for both oil and oil cake, whether of domestic or foreign origin, seems to become more and more restricted. France is the only large country in Europe where a retrograde movement of this nature is distinctly evident.

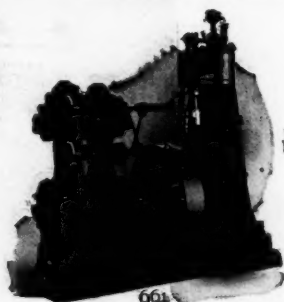
There is to some extent a quiet revolution in progress in the methods of oil extraction at Marseille, the leading city in the world for the manufacture of vegetable oils and of soap. Existing methods are recognized as imperfect and current machinery as antiquated. In the crushing of cotton seed and of other seeds the percentage of residual oil left in the cake is far too large. New types of presses have been designed in France, and modern presses have been brought in from England, Germany and the Netherlands.

It would appear to be the fitting time, as soon as more settled conditions return, for American manufacturers of oil-crushing machinery to devote special attention to this field.

(To be Continued.)

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



Looking for Greater Profits

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION is The Answer. Your Provision store can be made to produce greater profits by the use of Mechanical Refrigeration. Others have demonstrated this fact by actual experience. Why not You?

But good judgment should be your guide in selecting a Plant to suit your needs.

In the first place, select the best Machine that money will buy—a Machine that is simple—durable—efficient—a YORK.

May we send you particulars as to how we can serve you best—at all times.

A Postal will bring the answer.

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For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our **JONES or NO EQUAL**

types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

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Use *Armour's* Anhydrous Ammonia and Watch RESULTS

REMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

Give Armour's a thorough, practical test in your own plant. Note the 100% service, the economy and satisfaction.

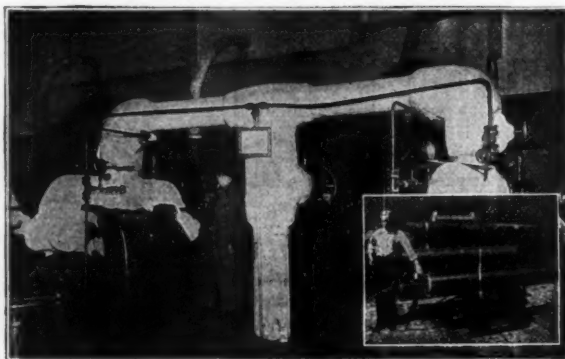
We test each cylinder before shipping. Sold subject to your test before using.

Stocks carried at all principal shipping points. Write for information.

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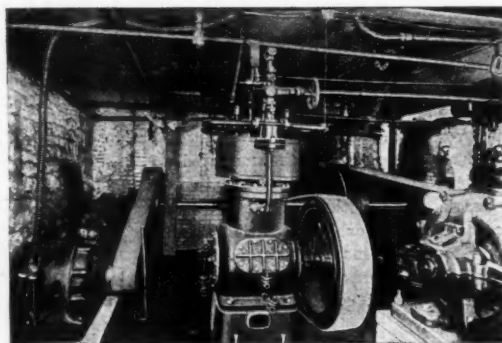
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CHICAGO



The Ideal Packing House Power

With Westinghouse individual motors you have the most satisfactory power that can be secured. Our engineers can show you how the motors may be connected to your machines to use the least power and give the largest output. You will save power by eliminating your long line shafts and many of your belts. You will increase the speed of your machines and the production from each. You will improve your natural lighting and materially decrease the dirt.



15 and 3 ton compressors driven by 30 and 7½ horsepower Westinghouse motors in packing house

Westinghouse Electric Motor Drive Is Clean

Remember Westinghouse motors for packing houses resist steam and moisture.

Let our engineers tell you how Westinghouse motor drive will save you money. Write our nearest office.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Sales Offices in All
Large American Cities



East Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

REFRIGERATION FOR THE BUTCHER.

Mechanical refrigeration for retail markets and stores continues to find favor with those who look into its merits as compared to the old method of cooling with natural ice. An installation of a refrigerating plant by the Brunswick Refrigerating Company, New Brunswick, N. J., that has attracted a good

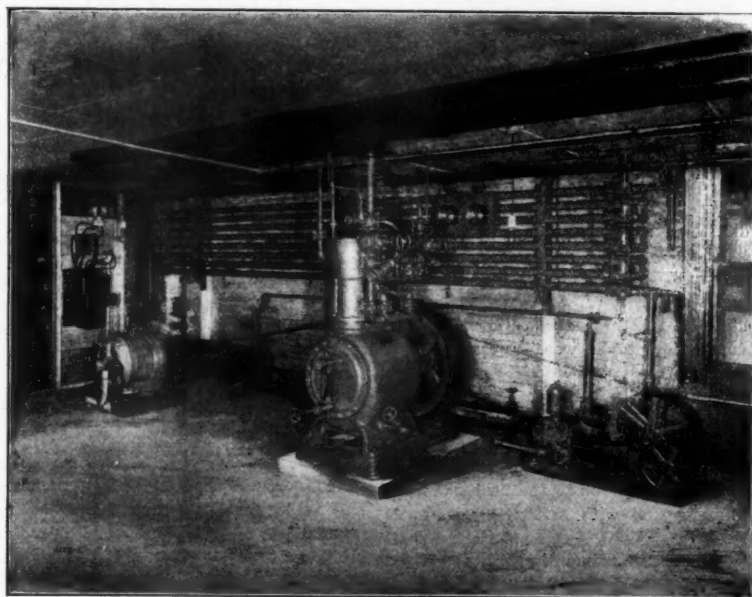
counter and also a refrigerated wall case.

The installation of a refrigerating plant for the butcher is today practically a necessity. It pays him well to purchase a plant. The great trouble seems to be that the butcher considers the installation of a refrigeration plant as too great a first investment. True, the refrigerating plant costs more than any

to purchase meats when they are low and keep them until he has an opportunity to sell. The refrigerating machine greatly reduces the cost of refrigeration; that is, the cost of running the machine will be much less than the cost of the ice previously used.

A refrigerating plant will pay for itself within a very few years, and after the first few years, during which the machine has paid for itself, the butcher secures his refrigeration at a very small cost indeed.

The Brunswick Refrigerating Company will be very glad to furnish copies of their Bulletin 101 describing the Brunswick machinery, Bulletin 103 telling of some of its uses, and a general list of Brunswick installations to anyone asking for them. They will also be glad to have their representative call on anyone desiring to know more about mechanical refrigeration, and will submit estimates on the cost of a plant without any obligation on the part of the one inquiring.



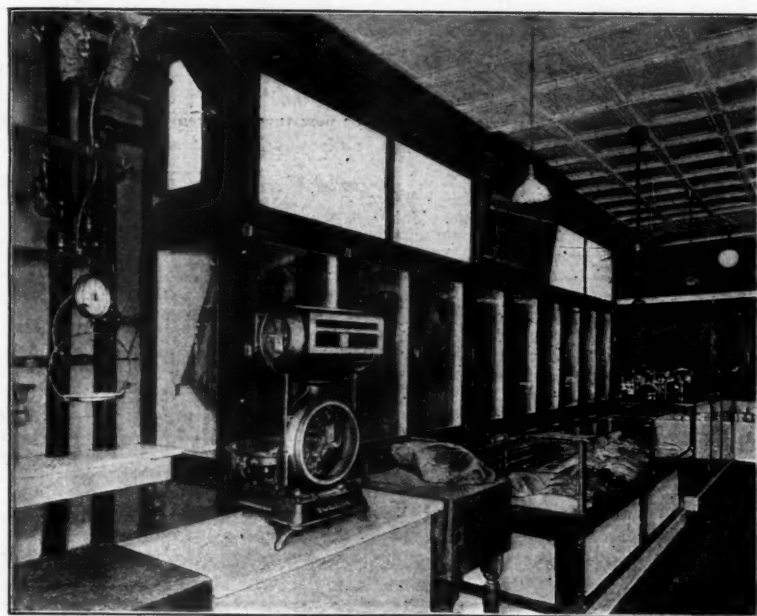
BRUNSWICK COMPRESSOR AND CONDENSER IN MARKET BASEMENT.

deal of attention is that of a six-ton double-cylinder Brunswick compressor installed in the Montclair Co-operative Society Stores, Montclair, N. J.

Cut No. 1 shows the compressor driven by

other article in the market, but the returns are greater.

With a refrigerating plant it is possible to do away almost entirely with the very expensive items of trimmings; the meat can



BRUNSWICK REFRIGERATED COUNTER AND WALL CASE IN MARKET.

an electric motor, together with the condenser and the condenser pump driven from the shaft of the compressor, all in the basement of the market. Cut No. 2 shows a refrigerated

be kept for a much longer period and in far better condition when a refrigerating plant is used.

If a freezer is installed the butcher is able

NEW "BOSS" MEAT CUTTERS.

On another page of this issue will be found an illustration and description of the new Giant "Boss" Meat Cutter, with electric motor, in operation at the Cincinnati Abattoir Company's plant. The strictly sanitary construction of these new type "Boss" cutters leaves their bowl free and open and the floor space unobstructed, so that the machine is readily cleaned and all parts are easily accessible.

The gear guard is a protection and acts as a leg support for the operator. Special adjustable ball bearings, on which the bowl smoothly revolves, keep it in alignment for fast and perfect cutting. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of these machines, will be pleased to give any further information desired.

FRESH PORK AND HOG TRADE.

Hogs yielding a popular weight loin are selling at a substantial premium by reason of scarcity. The editorial yaps who are screaming on this subject merely air their ignorance. They are oblivious of the fact that loins cut from hogs weighing 250 pounds and up are not suited to fresh meat trade, and much of the current run is in that category.

Boycotting fresh pork will help neither the retailer nor consumer, and at this juncture will do the producer no harm, for the reason that such product is scarce. Packers in such an emergency must get their money out of fresh meat, and the loin is but 10 per cent. of the carcass.

Some of these fine days the market will get a run of light hogs and wholesale cost of loins will be sharply reduced, but the retailer will carefully refrain from letting his customers know anything about it.—Chicago Livestock World.

Is there something you want to know badly, that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

Chicago Section

Mrs. J. O. Armour, eh? Some Joan of Arc, and that's no joke! Hats off!

As the pig hock and sauerkraut season approacheth, what care we for war?

They are getting shorter and shorter, or else drumsticks are getting longer.

Peacemakers so far seem to have been enacting the role of pacemakers. Wot?

Too much "preparedness" is a dangerous thing, as also is too much radicalism.

The old summer strawr 'at didn't have much of a look-in the past winter, did it?

It would seem like some of the nations in the war figure there is no particular hurry finishing it.

What jars the new woman worst is when she meets the "old" one hubby ditched—or she ditched him—'simmateral!

When Roosevelt's man-eating fish lies down with Bryan's barking dove we may lay down our weary dome and say all's well!

Safety first may be all right, but it don't always come in first, or even place. Bum tip at best. And ye ancient flyswatter, what has became of he?

It largely depends upon how many cheeks Woodrow has to turn. Sometimes it takes a kick in the slats to wake some guys up. And then—look out!

The "Friends of Peace" at their meeting in Chicago came doggone near having several real fights amongst themselves. Bryan's dove even tried to crow!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1915, averaged for domestic beef 10.96 cents per pound.

Where might we be now had the Kernel been handling the reins over the mountain passes and the "corduroy" roads of the past year? Yes, indeed. Where, and also what?

Near intelligent people do not believe all, if anything, they read in the newspapers; that is, stuff which smiles up at yuh and says: Ima Fake and Yura Fake! So wot's the dif?

"Scalawag" pork loins retailed in Englewood last Saturday at 22 cents per pound. Nobody dare ask for decent pork chops. The real moneyed people were away at their summer homes.

The unseasonable weather has not affected the crop of would-be and has-was presidents, evidently. Or is it the weather that has affected 'em? Not due to the heat, however. Jobs first! T'ell with safety!

And in the meantime the Military Tract Shippers Live Stock Association are not saying a thing (oh, no!) about "Doc" Dyson, State veterinarian, and his hog cholera plans. It takes a farmer to put up a real howl of distress—S. O. S.!!!

Saint Loocy is some burg, remember, and the natives are some guys, remember also. We'll meet you at "The Planters," or any old place you say, on October 11, 12 and 13. This time Fred Krey can go home without a hat if he so wishes. He's rite to hum.

Hon. Peter Cosgrove, of Sterne & Son Company, brokers, while away on a fishing trip recently sent down a half carload of bass for distribution. Pete is not noted for being particularly strong on the Ananias stuff, so we record the facts as stated to us. 'Sall rite, Pete!

Rastus met Jasper and his new dollar watch. "My, but youall's puttin' on a whole lot of dog!" said Rastus. What time is it?" Jasp produced the agnostic, looked it in the face with a puzzled expression on his for half a minute, and then shoved the watch under Rast's nose and said: "There 'tis!" And all Rastus could say was: "So 'tis!"

Louis F. Swift and Walter H. Miller, presidents respectively of Swift & Company and Miller & Hart, have some, in fact many, thoroughbred cattle in Lake Forest, Ill.; and so has Sam Insull—who needs no introduction—and they are all condemned irrespective. So much for "Doc" Dyson, and he has some backing for his stand; viz., "Doc" Bennett and "Doc" Kaspar and—Gee whiz! That man Kaspar! Guess he is a Hohenzollern.

W. L. Gregson says of the provision situation in a letter to The National Provisioner: "Although several million dollars worth of provisions were delivered on September contracts, cleaning up nearly all of the outstanding trades for this month, this did not steady the holders of October pork, and liquidation in that was continued on a large enough scale to unsettle the balance of the market, until lard and ribs broke away from the influence of the pork and were fairly steady in themselves on light offerings. New business continues to center in the January product, and compared with recent years the product is not high-priced. The August reduction of fifty million pounds at the main Western points show a heavy domestic distribution, and conditions point to a large trade for the next few months. We look for light hog receipts during September. Lard stocks are largely concentrated at Chicago and mostly in strong hands and selling pressure on either the old or new futures, even at the premiums, is not noticeably heavy at any time."

WATCH FOR BARGAINS.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
MEATS, LARD, OLEOS,
FUTURES
GREASES, TALLOWES,
ETC.
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WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

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PACKING PLANTS.
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COTTONSEED OIL and PRODUCTS
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Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense
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Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts. Sausage Materials.
Commission Slaughterers.
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

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BUY AND SELL

HORNS, HOOFS, BONES,
GREASE, TALLOW, TANKAGE,
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GLUE STOCK, ETC.

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The Ceres Trading Co.

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IMPORT AND EXPORT
PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS
AND
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

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COMMERCE BUILDING, CHICAGO

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E. G. Dunn, Vice-Pres., Mason City, Iowa.
W. P. ANDERSON & CO.
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS
RECEIVERS - SHIPPERS - FUTURES
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BROKER

PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL
PRODUCTS—GREASE AND TALLOW
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Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
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Cotton Seed Products

Vegetable Oils and Animal Fats

CHEMICALS AND NITRATES

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Members American Meat Packers' Association

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ALL GRADES OF ANIMAL HAIR

DEALERS IN HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW, GREASE, DRY BONES AND PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS

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W. G. PRESS & CO.

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175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK LARD SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

THE BRICE-DANIELS CO.

Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago
HORNS HOOFS BONES
Fertilizer, Glue Stock and All Pack-
inghouse By-Products.

Watch Our "Want and For Sale" Page for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 30.....	17,830	1,408	35,346	16,269
Tuesday, Aug. 31.....	4,087	1,964	14,185	14,581
Wednesday, Sept. 1.....	16,061	1,671	22,524	15,907
Thursday, Sept. 2.....	4,061	951	14,860	17,400
Friday, Sept. 3.....	1,403	306	14,252	17,104
Saturday, Sept. 4.....	75	15	7,577	4,238
Total last week.....	43,517	6,309	108,753	85,599
Previous week.....	48,216	6,728	91,423	63,247
Cor. week, 1914.....	46,902	4,984	103,947	135,511
Cor. week, 1913.....	55,888	5,250	133,517	150,877

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 30.....	4,146	217	7,633	229
Tuesday, Aug. 31.....	718	112	3,185	1,027
Wednesday, Sept. 1.....	3,453	89	4,414	1,002
Thursday, Sept. 2.....	1,523	157	3,642	526
Friday, Sept. 3.....	1,208	62	2,814	2,079
Saturday, Sept. 4.....	...	...	3,429	...
Total last week.....	10,852	637	25,117	4,863
Previous week.....	11,172	290	19,781	3,721
Cor. week, 1914.....	18,735	729	15,550	50,162
Cor. week, 1913.....	22,932	442	42,379	43,237

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Sept. 4, 1915.....	1,395,081	4,893,524	2,165,163
Same period, 1914.....	1,494,597	4,242,374	3,383,807
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Sept. 4, 1915.....			331,000
Previous week.....			353,000
Cor. week, 1914.....			379,000
Cor. week, 1913.....			282,000
Total year to date.....			17,776,000
Same period, 1914.....			15,659,000
Same period, 1913.....			16,417,000
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Sept. 4, 1915.....	169,900	245,000	302,700
Week ago.....	144,000	243,000	247,100
Year ago.....	141,700	259,100	322,700
Two years ago.....	229,200	280,800	371,000
Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to Sept. 4, and same period a year ago:			
	1915.	1914.	
Cattle.....	4,122,000	3,927,000	
Hogs.....	12,780,000	11,080,000	
Sheep.....	6,069,000	7,574,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Sept. 4, 1915:		
Armour & Co.....		13,300
Swift & Co.....		9,900
S. & S. Co.....		7,100
Morris & Co.....		8,200
Hammond Co.....		5,600
Western P. Co.....		5,500
Anglo-American.....		10,200
Independent P. Co.....		6,500
Boyd-Lunham.....		4,000
Roberts & Oake.....		2,200
Brennan P. Co.....		3,900
Miller & Hart.....		3,100
Others.....		6,400
Totals.....		83,900
Previous week.....		75,500
Cor. week, 1914.....		88,000
Cor. week, 1913.....		96,900
Total, 1915.....		4,505,700
Total, 1914.....		3,490,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$9.10	\$7.05	\$5.75	\$8.90
Previous week.....	8.90	7.05	5.85	9.00
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.25	9.20	5.00	7.40
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.30	8.00	4.25	7.30
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.25	8.34	4.10	6.80
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.10	7.11	3.60	5.60

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$8.25@10.35
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.50@10.15
Inferior heifers.....	5.00@ 6.25
Good to choice heifers.....	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice cows.....	5.70@ 7.30
Cutters.....	3.75@ 4.75
Canners.....	3.00@ 4.25
Butcher bulls.....	5.30@ 6.75
Bolognas.....	5.25@ 5.60
Good to choice veal calves.....	10.00@12.00
Heavy calves.....	7.50@ 8.50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$7.80@8.00
Fair to fancy light.....	7.85@8.15
Prime medium wt. butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	7.30@7.75
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.....	7.20@7.65
Heavy and mixed packing.....	6.50@7.30
Heavy packing.....	6.30@6.70
Pigs, fair to good.....	7.00@8.25
*Stags.....	5.75@6.25

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good.....	\$5.00@5.35
Western ewes.....	5.00@5.25
Yearlings.....	6.00@7.25
Wethers, fair to choice.....	5.50@6.00
Native lambs.....	8.25@8.70
Western lambs.....	8.50@9.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September.....	\$12.70	\$12.70	\$12.60	\$12.67½
October.....	12.90	12.95	12.72½	12.85
December.....	13.15	13.25	13.05	13.15
January.....	15.70	15.77½	15.70	15.77½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.22½	8.30	8.22½	8.27½
October.....	8.72½	8.75	8.70	8.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.30	8.32½	8.30	8.30
October.....	8.32½	8.45	8.32½	8.42½
January.....	8.55	8.55	8.52½	8.55

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1915.

Holiday. No market.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September.....	12.42½	12.47½	12.00	12.07½
October.....	12.80	12.80	12.17½	12.30
December.....	13.00	13.00	12.40	12.60
January.....	15.77½	15.77½	15.15	15.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.27½	8.30	8.12½	8.07½
October.....	8.40	8.25	8.25	8.37½
November.....	8.60	8.62½	8.50	8.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.20	8.22½	8.05	8.05
October.....	8.30	8.35	8.12½	8.17½
January.....	8.55	8.55	8.52½	8.57½

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September.....	12.00	12.12½	12.00	12.10
October.....	12.17	12.37½	12.17	12.35
December.....	12.50	12.65	12.50	12.57½
January.....	15.22½	15.22½	15.15	15.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.07½	8.12½	8.07½	8.10
October.....	8.12½	8.17½	8.12½	8.15
November.....	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
January.....	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.05	8.05	8.02½	8.02½
October.....	8.15	8.20	8.15	8.15
January.....	8.35	8.35	8.32½	8.35

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September.....	12.10	12.10	11.95	12.00
October.....	12.25	12.30	12.05	12.07½
December.....	12.60	12.65	12.37½	12.40
January.....	15.05	15.10	14.77½	14.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.05	8.12½	8.05	8.05
October.....	8.12½	8.17½	8.07½	8.07½
January.....	8.55	8.62½	8.52½	8.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.10	8.12½	7.85	7.85
October.....	8.30	8.35	8.20	8.25
January.....	8.30	8.35	8.20	8.25

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbls.)—				
September.....	12.12½	12.12½	12.05	12.05
October.....	12.20	12.30	12.17½	12.17½
December.....	12.62½	12.62½	12.52½	12.52½
January.....	14.95	14.97½	14.87½	14.87½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

September.....	8.12½	8.12½	8.07½	8.05
October.....	8.15	8.15	8.07½	8.07
November.....	8.60	8.62½	8.57½	8.60
January.....	8.32½	8.35	8.30	8.30

†Bid. †asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	20	@25
Round Steaks.....	18	@18
Round Roasts.....	18	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	14	@16
Shoulder Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	16	@18
Rollad Roast.....	20	@23

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@23
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@18
Legs, fancy.....	24	@25
Stew.....	14	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20	@20
Chops, rib & loin, per lb.....	23	@23
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	15	@16
Stew.....	14	@14
Shoulders.....	16	@16
Hind Quarters.....	16	@16
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	@22
Shoulder Chops.....	16	@16

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	20	@22
Pork Shoulders.....	22	@25
Pork Tenders.....	15	@15
Pork Butts.....	40	@40
Spare Ribs.....	17	@17
Hocks.....	10	@10
Pigs' Heads.....	11	@11
Leaf Lard.....	8	@8

Veal.

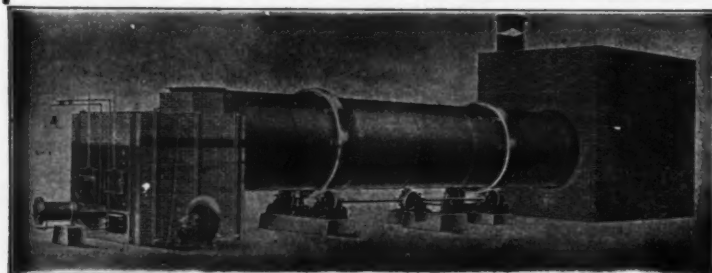
Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	18	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	16	@18
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@ 7
Tallow.....	8½	@ 8½
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	19	@19
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65
Kips.....	18	@18

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**BREWERS & PACKERS
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Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	13 1/2 @ 14
Good native steers	13 @ 13 1/2
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 13
Heifers, good	12 @ 12 1/2
Cows	10 @ 10 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	10 1/2 @ 11
Fore Quarters, choice	10 @ 11

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	8 @ 8 1/2
Steer Chunks	11 1/2 @ 12
Boneless Chunks	10 1/2 @ 11
Medium Plates	7 1/2 @ 8
Steer Plates	8 @ 8 1/2
Cow rounds	10 @ 11
Steer Rounds	13 1/2 @ 14
Cow Loins	12 @ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	21 @ 22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	22 @ 23
Strip Loins	12 @ 13
Sirloin Butts	11 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	11 @ 12
Rolls	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Rump Butts	12 @ 13
Trimnings	9 @ 9 1/2
Shank	6 1/2 @ 7
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10 @ 10 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12 1/2 @ 13
Steer Ribs, Light	10 1/2 @ 11
Steer Ribs, Heavy	11 @ 12
Loin Ends, steer, native	11 @ 12
Loin Ends, cow	11 @ 12
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 13
Flank Steak	15 1/2 @ 16
Hind Shanks	5 1/2 @ 6

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	6 1/2 @ 7
Hearts	6 @ 7
Tongues	6 @ 7
Sweetbreads	18 @ 19
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2 @ 5
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 @ 8
Livers	7 @ 8
Kidneys, each	4 @ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 1/2 @ 13
Light Carcass	10 1/2 @ 11
Good Carcass	11 1/2 @ 12
Good Saddle	20 @ 21
Medium Racks	12 1/2 @ 13
Good Racks	15 1/2 @ 16

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6 1/2 @ 7
Sweetbreads	18 @ 19
Calf Livers	22 @ 23
Heads, each	25 @ 26

Lambs.

Good Cawl	13 @ 14
Round Dressed Lambs	16 @ 17
Saddles, Cawl	13 1/2 @ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks	13 @ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	13 @ 14
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13 1/2 @ 14
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20 @ 21
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	11 1/2 @ 12
Good Sheep	12 1/2 @ 13
Medium Saddles	13 @ 14
Good Saddles	15 @ 16
Good Racks	10 @ 11
Medium Racks	9 1/2 @ 10
Mutton Legs	13 @ 14
Mutton Loins	10 @ 11
Mutton Steaks	7 1/2 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 11

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	12 @ 13
Pork Loins	17 1/2 @ 18
Leaf Lard	9 @ 10
Tenderloins	31 @ 32
Spare Ribs	14 1/2 @ 15
Hocks	14 1/2 @ 15
Trimnings	9 @ 10
Extra Lean Trimnings	12 @ 13
Tails	5 @ 6
Snouts	4 @ 5
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 7
Blade Bones	9 @ 10
Blade Meat	8 @ 9
Cheek Meat	8 @ 9
Hog Hivers, per lb.	2 1/2 @ 3
Neck Bones	3 @ 4
Skinned Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 12
Pork Hearts	5 1/2 @ 6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 5
Pork Tongues	12 @ 13
Slip Bones	5 1/2 @ 6
Tail Bones	3 1/2 @ 4
Brains	11 @ 12
Backfat	11 @ 12
Hams	14 1/2 @ 15
Calas	11 1/2 @ 12
Belles	17 @ 18
Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 12

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	9 1/2 @ 10
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	9 @ 10
Choice Bologna	11 1/2 @ 12

Frankfurters	12 @ 13
Liver, with beef and pork	9 1/2 @ 10
Tongue	13 1/2 @ 14
Minced Sausage	12 @ 13
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	12 1/2 @ 13
New England Sausage	15 1/2 @ 16
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	14 1/2 @ 15
Special Compressed Sausage	13 1/2 @ 14
Berliner Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13
Oxford Butts in casings	11 1/2 @ 12
Polish Sausage	11 1/2 @ 12
Garlic Sausage	11 1/2 @ 12
Country Smoked Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13
Farm Sausage	14 @ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	10 1/2 @ 11
Pork Sausage, short link	11 @ 12
Boneless lean butts in casings	20 @ 21
Luncheon Roll	13 1/2 @ 14
Delicatessen Loaf	10 @ 11
Jellied Roll	18 1/2 @ 19

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	21 @ 22
German Salami	21 @ 22
Italian Salami (new goods)	16 1/2 @ 17
Holsteiner	15 @ 16
Mettwurst	20 @ 21
Farmer	20 @ 21

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.35 @ 1.40
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 2.25
Pork link, kits	1.70 @ 1.75
Pork link, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.50 @ 2.55
Polish sausage, kits	1.80 @ 1.85
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.00 @ 2.05
Frankfurts, kits	1.80 @ 1.85
Frankfurts, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.05 @ 2.10
Riood Sausage, kits	1.55 @ 1.60
Riood Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 2.25
Liver Sausage, kits	1.55 @ 1.60
Liver Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 2.25
Head Cheese, kits	1.55 @ 1.60
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 2.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.25 @ \$10.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.75 @ 9.50
Pickled H. O. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.25 @ 12.00
Pickled O. Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50 @ 16.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50 @ 16.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	40.00 @ 42.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No.	1, 2 doz. to case.	Per doz.
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case.	4.25 @ 4.50	
No. 6, 1 doz. to case.	14.50 @ 15.00	
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case.	41.50 @ 43.00	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.	Per doz.
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.	\$2.00 @ 2.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.	5.00 @ 5.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box.	9.50 @ 10.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	21.50 @ 22.00
Plate Beef	20.50 @ 21.00
Prime Mess Beef	21 @ 22
Mess Beef	21 @ 22
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	22 @ 23
Rump Butts	22 @ 23
Mess Pork, old	16.00 @ 17.00
Clear Fat Backs	20.00 @ 21.00
Family Back Pork	23.00 @ 24.00
Bean Pork	15.00 @ 16.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	10 1/2 @ 11
Pure lard	9 1/2 @ 10
Lard, substitute, tes.	8 @ 9
Lard, compound	7 1/2 @ 8
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	8 1/2 @ 9
Cook's and bakers' shortening, tubs	9 @ 10
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 60 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	10 @ 11

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6 natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/2 @ 16
case	15 1/2 @ 16
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/2 @ 17
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 17
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 11
Clear Bellies, 16 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 11
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	10 1/2 @ 11
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	8 @ 9
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	8 1/2 @ 9
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	8 1/2 @ 9
Extra Short Clears	9 @ 10
Extra Short Ribs	9 @ 10
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.	10 1/2 @ 11
Butts	6 @ 7
Bacon meats, 1 1/2 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lb., avg.	15 1/2 @ 16
Hams, 16 lb., avg.	15 @ 16
Skinned Hams	15 1/2 @ 16
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	10 1/2 @ 11
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	9 1/2 @ 10
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 13
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	24 @ 25
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	15 1/2 @ 16
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	12 @ 13
Ebb Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg.	15 1/2 @ 16
Dried Beef Sets	21 1/2 @ 22
Dried Beef Insides	25 1/2 @ 26

Dried Beef Knuckles	23 @ 24
Dried Beef Outsides	19 1/2 @ 20
Regular Boiled Hams	20 1/2 @ 21
Smoked Boiled Hams	21 1/2 @ 22
Boiled Calas	17 @ 18
Cooked Loin Rolls	24 @ 25
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	17 @ 18

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	16 @ 17
Export Rounds	24 @ 25
Middles, per set	50 @ 51
Beef bungs, per piece	17 @ 18
Beef wessands	6 1/2 @ 7
Beef bladders, medium	40 @ 41
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	60 @ 61
Hog casings, free of salt	55 @ 56
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 14
Hog bungs, large, mediums	7 1/2 @ 8
Hog bungs, prime	6 @ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 91
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 81
Imported medium sheep casings	60 @ 61
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 5

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.35 @ 2.37 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	2.30 @ 2.32 1/2
Concentrated tankage, ground	2.00 @ 2.15
Ground tankage, 12%	2.30 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 11%	2.22 1/2 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.17 1/2 @ 2.20
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.10 @ 2.15
Ground tankage, 6 and 30%	18.00 @ 18.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.50 @ 26.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 22.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	130.00 @ 150.00
Horns, black, per ton	22.00 @ 24.00
Horns, striped, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00
Horns, white, per ton	33.00 @ 35.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., aver., per ton	65.00 @ 68.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-62 lbs., av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 80-95 lbs., av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	28.00 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	8.07 @ 8.10
Prime steam, loose	7.70 @ 7.75
Leaf	8.00 @ 8.05
Compound	6 1/2 @ 7
Neutral lard	9 @ 9 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 @ 11
Tallow	7 1/2 @ 8
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 9
Oleo stock	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 68
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	5.10 @ 5.20

TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Prime country	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 6
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 5

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 6
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Rone	5 @ 5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
House	4 1/2 @ 5
Yellow	5 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	5 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	3 @ 3 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	25 @ 26
Glycerine, dynamite	25 @ 26
Glycerine, crude soap	16 @ 16 1/2
Glycerine, candle	17 @ 17 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	42 @ 42 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	39 @ 40
Soap stock, bbls., concn.	2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.40 @ 1.50

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	75 @ 80
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	85 @ 90
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.02 1/2 @ 1.05
White oak lard tierces	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10
White oak ham curing tierces, galv. iron hoops	1.40 @ 1.45

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	18 @ 19
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	6 @ 7
Plantation, granulated	7 @ 8
Yellow, clarified	5 @ 6
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	2.25 @ 2.30
Ashton, car lots	2.00 @ 2.05
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.25 @ 1.30
English packing, car lots	1.25 @ 1.30
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.30
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.80
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2 @ 31	1.40 @ 1.45

Retail Section

MEAT MARKET ARCHITECTURE How A Modern Public Market Was Planned and Built

Written for the National Provisioner by A. C. Schueren.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the eleventh of a series of articles dealing with the architecture and fitting up of retail meat markets, written for The National Provisioner by an expert in this line, who is both a practical retail butcher and a draughtsman. Retail butchers who desire to bring their markets up to date should be able to get some excellent ideas from these articles.]

"Well, gentlemen, I am glad that the plans of the building meet your approval," said the architect to the board of directors of a corporation which was building a public market in a large city.

"Now, then," continued the architect, "as there are really but four walls here, I did not have to consider much the location of fixtures, with the exception of the rear part of the building, where the refrigerators are located. Also you will see there are provisions made for receiving and delivering goods."

One of the directors spoke up, saying that they might put groceries here, meats there and so on. However, the architect remarked that the lay-out of the market, design and arrangement of fixtures were of just as great importance as the arrangement of the building, and suggested that it would be advisable to have the fixture people draw plans for the market for approval.

This was done, and there is shown herewith the plan of this large market completely laid out.

As this is only a one-story building, the fixtures cost approximately as much as the building. It was figured that, including refrigerating machinery and brine circulating system, the equipment of the complete market would cost \$25,000, divided as follows:

Refrigerating machinery, including motor and cork pipe covering complete, \$10,000.

Fixtures, including refrigerators in store and storage refrigerators in basement, \$10,000.

Miscellaneous, such as 15 computing scales, cash registers, roasting machinery, coffee mills, slicing machines, tools, etc., \$5,000.

The estimate was correct, and the expenditure for the equipment reached close to the appropriated amount. One will notice that in the miscellaneous amount all the latest and most up-to-date scales, machines, etc., are provided. Many a retailer will often find it very profitable to study the store management of his large competitor, especially in regard to the above-mentioned apparatus and devices.

The Way to Save Money.

Many retailers as a rule are sceptical about modern devices intended for better store management, and only consider the first cost, whereas the large market owners and corporations which operate markets are always on the alert for anything new which will save them money and increase the efficiency of their service.

The market shown here is located in a large city and on a very busy street, and much consideration in laying out the market was given to the display of eatables, the con-

venient service of customers and the saving of as much work and labor as possible.

Upon entering the store one faces the delicatessen department, as there is hardly any food department in which such a fine display can be made as with delicacies. The counters of this department have glass protection, and the lower part have glass fronts, thus getting full value for space used. A refrigerating coil runs into the lower part of counter only, to provide enough cold air to keep the goods in perfect condition.

To the right is the fruit and vegetable department. The fruit stand slopes down from a height of six feet, and the entire stand is covered with a cane roof at a height of about seven feet. Decorations in the form of leaves are placed on this roof, and gives this department a rather tropical effect which is very attractive.

The space underneath the vegetable stand is utilized for the storing of these goods, which come in barrels and cases. Connected with the stand is a counter which has nothing but very fancy fruits and fruit baskets, and half of the front window is given over to the display of fruits. If fruits are sold which require to be kept in a refrigerator, there is one between the two vegetable stands for this purpose.

The butter compartment, which consists of a butter refrigerator and glass-protected refrigerated counter, is next to the vegetables.

The wall case of the meat department is 29 feet long, and this is filled every morning with the amount of meats which may be required during the day, and saves the clerks many a walk to the cooler. The glass-protected counter is 33 feet long and connects with the fish counter, 23 feet in length. Fish and sea food are displayed on cracked ice. The cleaning of fish is done in a special cleaning department, which has a 7-foot wall in front, so the customers cannot see it.

The 4-inch cork-lined refrigerators are located in the rear of the store, and the storage refrigerator, which has a door leading in from the platform, connects with the store cooler. The elevator is in the rear of the fish cooler, and goods which are intended for storing in the basement can be conveniently loaded from the rear platform.

The store manager's office is located in front of the general office, and he can overlook the entire store at a glance. This side of the store is taken up by the grocery and wine department, and shelving on the walls. The baked goods, tea and coffee counters are located in the rear of the store, and the latest type roasting machine attracts coffee buyers.

A very attractive feature is the fountain in the center of the store, with nice soft-seated benches and chairs around it. This particular spot has become the meeting place of many women who perhaps would never come to this

store otherwise. The management never regrets having expended the money for this feature.

The basement is utilized for the large storage coolers and freezers for butter, eggs and meats. It also contains the order shipping department, and is equipped with an endless belt conveyor and slides leading to the conveyor. Thus much labor is saved.

Considering all features of this market, it can be considered very modern and efficient.

DON'T GET MAD AT THE BOSS.

It's human nature to feel sore when you're told disagreeable things about yourself, but it isn't human sense to keep up that soreness. If you have a boss who tells you things straight from the shoulder don't discourage him by quitting or holding out a sorrowful frown. The way to stop his hard knocks is to stop the cause. He's trying to get you in line and make you fit. If you hadn't the stuff in you to get in line, ten to one he wouldn't waste his nervous force.

A lot of us are never really tried out till we start working under the leadership of a real business man. Then our second schooling begins. To flare up and display a rebellious spirit is silly. The man is putting you right and the thing for you to do is to see his point and act accordingly.

Get a line on him, so to speak, same as you do with a good customer. Make your ideas work in harmony with his. Perhaps there are not two employers in the grocery business today who act and think alike, or whose methods are alike. By conforming to such ideas in a general way you get his good will and his confidence.

This does not mean that you should be without initiative or that you should have no ideas of your own. It means rather that you should avoid antagonism and cultivate a full sympathy with the man who is endeavoring to make a success of his business.—*Merchants' Journal.*

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A new meat market has been opened in Floresville, Texas, by Roscoe and Irwin Creech.

W. S. Pence will open a meat market in connection with his grocery store on North Main Avenue, Sidney, N. Y. The meat department will be in charge of John Kiser.

S. F. Wohlfarth's butcher shop at Mill and Church streets, Bloomsburg, Pa., which has been closed for some months, has been purchased by Herman Bucher.

Theodore Fabinski of Bloomfield, N. J., will open a meat market in Whippany, N. J. A meat market will be opened in the Arnold Building, Humboldt, Iowa, by Frank Berrier.

The Whitsey meat market at 280 Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio, has been purchased by Messrs. Gates and Rowley. Ray Burnett of Ashtabula will manage the market.

The M. E. Mullen Company will move their meat, grocery and bakery store from the corner of Milk and Union streets, to the C. H. Girard block on Jackson street, Willimantic, Conn.

The National Economy Stores Co., Auburn, N. Y., to carry a full line of meats, groceries, provisions, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are: F. A. Westover, F. S. Bowker, G. E. Freat, all of Auburn.

A meat market will be opened at 48 Daycoeton place, Torrington, Conn., by E. L. O'Meara, formerly employed at the Bridge Market.

Joseph Cross, a butcher with a shop at 396 New Grove street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., was way-laid and robbed of \$100.

M. E. Harris has disposed of the Gering Sanitary Market, Gering, Neb., to Wm. Southwell.

Fred Burtch, of Bellwood, has purchased a meat market in Albion, Neb.

B. F. Barnes has engaged in the meat business in Cody, Neb.

Chas. Jacques has purchased the butcher shop in Dixon, Neb., formerly conducted by C. L. Shell.

C. Sommers has purchased an interest in the Dee meat market at Dixon, Neb.

Beard & Doolittle have engaged in the meat business at Casnovia, Mich.

S. M. Scott has purchased the Ingleright meat market, Barrien Springs, Mich.

Mr. Martin, formerly of Allegan, has opened a butcher shop in Casnovia, Mich.

J. B. Springstead has engaged in the meat business at Almont, Mich.

W. L. Johnson has succeeded to the meat business of Johnson & Williams in Lake Odessa, Mich.

Fred Warsco has purchased the butcher shop at St. Joseph, Mich., formerly conducted by Benjamin Lucker.

Koza and Kauffman will open a meat market at Dubuque street and Iowa avenue, Iowa City, Iowa.

J. R. Neiding, who recently withdrew from the partnership of Neiding Brothers meat market at 1942 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio, has opened a new meat market at 2112 Broadway, Lorain.

Frank Royce of Edinburg, Ind., has purchased a butcher business in Homer, Ill.

Neal Barentsen and Holjar Andersen have formed a partnership and purchased the South Park meat market at Audubon, Iowa, from Joseph Davis.

Another Bazley Cash Meat Market has been opened at 78 N. Saginaw street, Pontiac, Mich. The Bazley markets are operating at the present time in Owosso, Flint, Saginaw, Port Huron, Muskegon, Battle Creek, Lansing and Ann Arbor, all in Michigan.

J. E. Jones has moved his meat market to a new location in Jennings, Okla.

A new meat market has been opened in the Wilson Building, Sabetha, Kansas, by Benjamin Lowe.

Samuel Norton has sold his meat market and ice plant in Kensington, Kansas, to F. E. Leake.

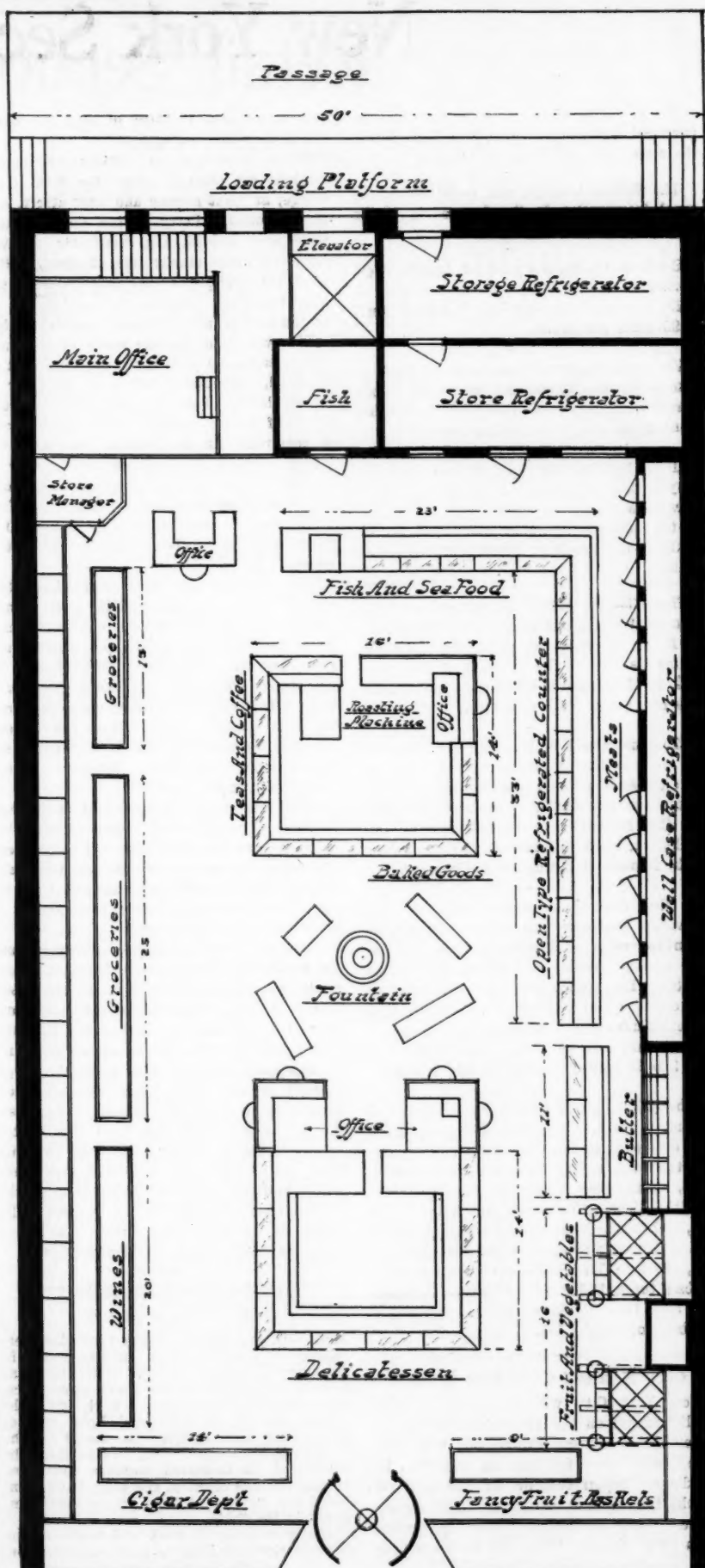
The meat market formerly conducted by J. L. Yates at W. Stewartstown, N. H., has been purchased by H. H. Converse and Scott French.

The meat market of T. T. Carey's at Lindsay, Okla., has been moved to the First National Bank Building.

A meat department has been added to W. A. Miller & Company's grocery store at Kanawa, Okla.

FOR SALE

Packing plant, brine system complete with wholesale and retail market. Modern sanitary fixtures. Doing annual turn over of \$165,000, \$500,000 possible. Town of 8000 people. Tributary population 250,000, A-1 chance. Every investigation granted. Good reasons for retiring. Terms of sale apply P. J. McCulloch, 808 Kearns Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.



PLAN OF A MODERN PUBLIC MARKET DESCRIBED ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

New York Section

W. T. Ashby of the S. & S. butterine department at Chicago was in New York during the week.

The Jewish holidays this week caused the usual interruption in the due course of the local meat trade.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending September 4, 1915, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 11.95 cents per pound.

Frank L. Gaudreaux, manager of Swift & Company's soap department in the New York territory, returned this week from a vacation spent at various New England resorts.

H. C. Stanton, manager of Swift & Company's soap department at Chicago, was in New York during the week. C. T. Richardson of the construction department and C. E. Beall of the provision department were also visitors.

The William Dalton Association will hold its annual outing and games at College Point, L. I., on Sunday, September 19. William Dalton as one of the pioneers of the meat trade in Manhattan is well-known to the trade here and has a large following.

The consignment of Brazilian beef reported last week as having arrived at New York on the steamer Sao Paulo was not from the new abattoir at Sao Paulo, as reported, but from the Cia Mechanica e Importadora of Sao Paulo, consigned to Thomson & Co., of New York, through B. Frankfeld & Company.

A first meeting of creditors of the Rose Provision Company was held on September 2, in the office of MacGrane Cox, referee. The receiver, Arthur Z. Dalziel, was elected trustee. The matter was then adjourned to September 16, at 11.30 a. m., at which time an examination of the officers and books of the company will be made. Leon Dashew of No. 320 Broadway, represents the trustee.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, September 4, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 811 lbs.; Brooklyn, 19,784 lbs.; Queens, 64 lbs.; total, 20,659 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 12,505 lbs.; Brooklyn, 103 lbs.; The Bronx, 2,700 lbs.; Queens, 7 lbs.; total, 15,315 lbs. Poultry.—Manhattan, 8,661 lbs.; Brooklyn, 140 lbs.; The Bronx, 10 lbs.; total, 8,811 lbs.

CITY MARKET ON A NEW PLAN.

New York City will open soon another public market on the East Side. It will be under the Manhattan Bridge, and will combine several new features on which S. H. Goodacre, Superintendent of Markets in Manhattan, is now working. Chief among these features is a plan to furnish the dealers with steel stands. This will be an advan-

tage in addition to those of light and space which they now enjoy.

Other municipal—or, rather, borough—markets are situated under the 59th street bridge, at First avenue and 103d street, and at the Fort Lee Ferry. When these markets were first opened, the merchants received space for their stands free of charge. But when the enterprises were taken over by the Department of Finance, it was thought to be the best plan to charge a nominal rental.

This was done because many of the merchants secured a permit, put up some sort of a stand, and abandoned it a week or a month later. This left the stand on the hands of the city, which was obliged to have it removed. At the present time a rental which averages \$1 a square foot a year is charged in the markets. The spaces laid out for stands are four feet by eight, so that the average price of a stand is about \$50 a year. The city furnishes light and cleans the aisles.

The new market under the Manhattan Bridge will be equipped with steel stands built in such a way that the merchants may store their merchandise in the stand when they close up for the day. The objection to the stands which the merchants themselves build is that they make no provision for storing their goods. In most cases the dealers take the wares home with them at night, an objectionable unsanitary practice. Steel stands do away with this.

When the market is opened it is planned to make a zone for five blocks on all sides of it, in which no pushcarts will be allowed. It is hoped in this way to eliminate the pushcart peddler in time to come, and thus do away with a practice that has become a nuisance on the East Side.

Since the city has been charging rentals the number of merchants in the markets already open has decreased to some extent, but this, it is said, is not due to that fact alone. When the markets were first opened they received much publicity in the newspapers, and it was only natural that with the large amount of advertising they received, they should do an enormous volume of business. As the novelty died out, and the winter came on many of the merchants gave up their stalls and those who remained went about building up a steady trade. At the present time there are about a hundred stalls in use at the 59th street bridge, and about the same number at the Harlem market.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

hogs, but on account of the very slim percentage of light and light butcher grades in the very moderate receipts that class has been in strong demand and really shows some improvement in price over a week ago. The strong market on light and light butcher grades has been entirely the result of the very meagre receipts, which can no doubt be attributed to improved weather conditions throughout the country, the same having enabled the farmers to keep pretty busily engaged in the fields.

Heavy receipts of sheep and lambs at the river markets enabling slaughterers to fill or-

der at those points have had a weakening effect on the market here since the opening of the week, causing lamb prices to sag from 25 to 40c. per cwt. as compared with last week's close. Receipts contain but a small portion of aged stock, and the bulk of ewes and wethers have gone over the scales at prices unchanged as compared with last week's quotations. Much of the stock going to river markets would come through to this point were it not for quarantine restrictions, which still hinder stock being shipped out from here on either feeding or breeding account. Feeding stock of all kinds is selling at the Western markets and at feed-yards near by Chicago at "record-breaking" prices. Never in the history of the trade has stock gone back to the country at such high prices as are being paid today, and although receipts are bound to be light during the early winter months, prices will need to range up to a very high point to show feeders a profit. With receipts estimated at 16,000 head on Wednesday sheep were going over the scales at an early hour at steady prices, while bids on lambs were 10@15c. lower than the previous session. We quote: Westerns, good to choice lambs, \$8.75@9; fat yearlings, \$6.85@7.15; fat wethers, \$5.85@6; fat ewes, \$5.40@5.65; culls, \$3.50@4; feeding lambs, \$8.25@8.50; feeding wethers, \$5.60@5.85; feeding yearlings, \$6.25@6.50; yearling breeding ewes, \$7.50@8; aged breeding ewes, \$5.50@6.50. Natives, good to choice lambs, \$8.40@8.60; poor to medium, \$8@8.25; culls, \$7@7.25; fat ewes, \$5.25@5.40; poor to medium, \$4.85@5; culls, \$3.50@4.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

stock is moving at \$8.25@8.75 and the common to fair warmed up and partly fattened grades at from \$6.75 to \$8.00 and on down. Choice range or grass heaves sell up as high as \$8.20@8.60 the fair to good grades are selling very largely at \$7.40@7.85 and the common to fair and Texas and Mexican stuff at \$6.25@7.25. The market is right around half a dollar lower than it was two or three weeks ago. Cows and heifers have also been working toward a lower basis and grass stock is selling at from \$4.00 to \$6.75 the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock around \$5.25@6.00. Veal calves continue in active request and firmly held at \$8.00@10.00 and bulls, stags, etc., are going in about the same notches as last week at \$5.00@6.50. Fully half of the cattle coming from the West are going to the country as feeders and beef prices are still somewhat higher than feeder prices.

There has been a seasonable let up in receipts of hogs and owing to the comparative scarcity of the lighter weight stuff the average weight of the arrivals is considerably heavier than at this time last year. The market has been firming up a little right along and is not 25@40c higher than it was a week ago. Both local packers and shipping buyers are still paying a liberal premium for the lighter weights and discriminating against the heavier loads, so that the range of prices is unusually wide. With 9,600 hogs here today the market was unevenly lower. Tops brought \$7.65 as against \$7.55 on last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.65@7.00 as against \$6.35@6.60 one week ago.

Sheep and lamb receipts are still on the record breaking order but on account of the keen competition from the feeder buyers prices have held up remarkably well. In fact feeder buyers are actually paying more for the thin and half fat grades than the packers are paying for the fat stock. Both fat stock and feeders sell at \$8.30@8.60 and fully half of the arrivals go back to country feed lots. Fat yearlings are selling at \$5.75@6.75; wethers at \$5.25@6.25 and ewes at \$4.50@5.50.



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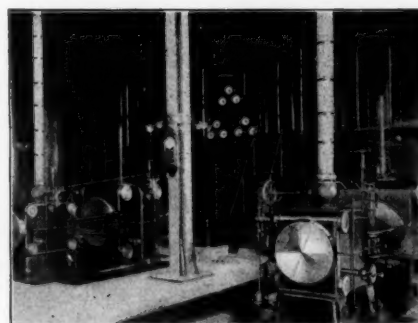
These things are all of great and equal importance. You may buy a good covering and pay a fair price for it, but it may not be the covering for your conditions. You may buy a good looking covering and have it fail on account of its inefficiency, and again the best covering obtainable may be inadequate as a heat insulator if not properly applied.

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Boston	Cincinnati	Denver	Indianapolis	Louisville	Minneapolis	New York	Pittsburgh	Salt Lake City	



Plant of Louis Burk, Pork Packer, Phila., Pa.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

in a more satisfactory way there will not be apt to be very much trading in hides. No trading in the West in spready native steers. Packers here holding stuck-throats for 28c.; some of them had been talking 28½c. a while back. They figure with the New York market now fairly well cleaned up at 27½c. for kosher they will enable them to secure at least 28c. for stuck-throats. About 12,000 July-August salting native steers were sold at 26½c., which the packers had been holding at 27c. heretofore. In addition to this there were about 4,000 June-July-August kosher native steers that sold at 25¾c., being ¼c. under the New York market. While all packers are willing to sell at 26½c., tanners are not showing any special interest, and purchasing merely in a hand-to-mouth way and picking out the very choicest hides. Buyers figure that certain lots could, no doubt, be had around 26c. were tanners willing to make this offer. No trading at all in butt brands, generally held 23½c.; fairly well cleaned up to September 1, buyers showing no interest. The general comments we have made on butt-brands apply to all of other branded selections, asking prices for which range on Texas, 23½, 23 and 22½c.; Colorados, 22½c.; branded cows, 22½ to 22¾c. Heavy native cows are held considerably stronger than light native cows. Offers of 25c. for heavies have been declined, and while some of the packers are asking 26c., others would readily accept 25½c., but at any less than this they do not care to sell, as the slaughter is very limited and none of the packers have any accumulation.

Light native cows freely offered at 24c., all of the packers having very substantial supplies, but tanners do not seem to be interested, even at 24c., on account of the lower country market. In native bulls the only thing coming to light is some New York light average kosher selling at 20½c. Regular packers cleaned up to January 1 in the West; small packers obtainable around 19½ to 20c. As several of the packers are sold up on branded bulls to the first of the year, at 16½c. for summer and fall hides, tanners are not inclined to consider paying over this price, although the packers who did not accept 16½c. are now trying to get 17½c.

Boston.

It is the general belief among dealers that the country hide market has reached bottom. Buying conditions at the interior points are firm, and the market is thoroughly liquidated. Tanners have been disappointed in finding that supplies are so small. The dullness of the last four or five weeks seems over and tanners are coming into the market and showing more disposition to buy. Prices are fully as low according to season as they were last spring before the advance. Ohio buffs are quoted at 20c., with extremes at 20½ to 21c. It is reported that a car of extremes current receipts, moved at 20½c. The Southern hide situation is unchanged. Far Southern hides are quoted at 16c., and Northerns up to 18½c. asked. Few sales are reported. The calfskin market is strong and advancing. The kill of 1915 has been much smaller than for a number of years and this, with the shutting off of foreign calf and the increased demand for finished leather, has caused the market to be

closely sold up. Reported here that the packers have practically cleaned up their supplies and that what little stock is being picked up at the country points is selling immediately. Four to five pound skins are held at \$1.25; 5 to 7, \$1.65; 7 to 9, \$2.25; 9 to 12, \$2.70.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Market quiet and unchanged. Bogotas and Orinocos are nominally quoted at 30 to 31c., outside asked. Puerto Cabellos and LaGuayras 29 to 30c. Central Americans last sold at 29c. and this figure is generally considered the market for future business. Over 55,000 Buenos Ayres were imported for tanners account. One thousand Central Americans and 1,500 wet salted Mexicans were sold at private terms.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Two packers sold about 3,000 June-July and early August small spready native steers at 26½c., which is a decline from former asking rates. The entire packer hide situation is nominally weak. Another packer sold nine carloads of natives at 26c. and seven carloads of spreadies at 27c. Still another sale is reported of twenty odd cars of spreadies at 27½c. for June-July and 27½c. for August, but this sale has not been confirmed.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Market quiet and unchanged. New York and Pennsylvania buffs are nominal at 19½c. Extremes 20c. Heavy cows are also held at 20c.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 6, 1915.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,037	4,306	1,542	4,096
Jersey City	4,030	2,853	26,904	14,147
Central Union	1,790	573	13,499	—
Totals	7,857	7,732	41,945	18,243
Totals last week	10,417	6,636	44,605	21,832

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.10@9.75
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.25@8.00
Oxen and stags	4.50@6.00
Bulls	4.25@6.50
Cows	3.60@7.00
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	8.25@9.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@12.50
Live calves, skim milk.....	5.00@ 6.25
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 6.25
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, ordinary to prime.....	8.75@ 9.50
Live lambs, culls	5.50@ 6.50
Live sheep, culls	—@—
Live sheep, ewes	3.00@ 3.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 8.20
Hogs, medium	@ 8.20
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8.50
Pigs	@ 8.35
Roughs	@ 6.75

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	14½@15
Choice native light	14 @14½
Native, common to fair	13½@14

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@15
Choice native light	@15
Native, common to fair	@14½
Choice Western, heavy	@13½
Choice Western, light	@13½
Common to fair Texas	@12
Good to choice heifers	@14
Common to fair heifers	@13
Choice cows	@12
Common to fair cows	10 @11
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	9½@10

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	17½@18	@17
No. 2 ribs	15½@16	@16
No. 3 ribs	13 @14	14 @15
No. 1 loins	17½@18	@19
No. 2 loins	15½@16	@18
No. 3 loins	13 @14	@17
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	16½@17	@17½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@10½	16 @16½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@14½	15 @15½
No. 1 rounds.....	13½@14	@14
No. 2 rounds.....	12½@13	@13
No. 3 rounds.....	@11½	12½@13
No. 1 chucks	12 @12½	@13
No. 2 chucks	10½@11	@12½
No. 3 chucks	@ 9	@12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@20
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@19
Western calves, choice	16½@18
Western calves, fair to good.....	15 @16
Grassers and buttermilks.....	13 @14

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@12½
Pigs	@12½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@15½
Lambs, choice	@14½
Lambs, good	@14
Lambs, medium to good	@13
Sheep, choice	@12
Sheep, medium to good	@11
Sheep, culls	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@16
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@15½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@15
Smoked picnics, light	@11
Smoked picnics, heavy	@10½

Smoked shoulders	@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@17
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@16
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@20
Pickled bellies, heavy	@12½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@20
Fresh pork loins, Western	14 @19
Frozen pork loins	12½@16
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@22
Shoulders, city	@13
Shoulders, Western	@12
Butts, regular	@14
Butts, boneless	@16½
Fresh hams, city	@17
Fresh hams, Western	@15
Fresh picnic hams	@10

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	75.00@ 80.00
per 100 pcs.....	
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	
100 pcs.....	65.00@ 70.00
Black hooft, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hooft, per ton	@ 40.00
White hooft, per ton	70.00@ 75.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	
100 pcs.....	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	11 @14c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	10 @11c.	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	55 @50c.	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	30c.	a pound
Calves' livers	25c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	12c.	apiece
Mutton kidneys	10c.	apiece
Livers, beef	9 @12c.	a pound
Oxtails	8 @10c.	apiece
Hearts, beef	@ 7c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	25 @35c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	8 @10c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	12½c.	a pound
Blade meat	12½c.	a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium per bundle.....	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tea. or bbls.,	
per lb., f. o. a. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chi-	
cago	@16
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New	
York	@25
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@55
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@50
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19½	21½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13½	15½
Pepper, Penang, white	19	21
Pepper, red	21	24
Allspice	4½	6½
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	4½	6½
Cloves	18	21
Ginger	15	18
Mace	60	64

SALTPETRE.

Crude	—@—
Refined	18 @19

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .27
No. 2 skins.....	@ .25
No. 3 skins.....	@ .13
Branded skins	@ .21
Ticky skins	@ .21
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .25
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@3.20
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.95
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.95
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.45
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.20
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@3.20
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.30
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.05
Branded kips	@2.70
Heavy branded kips.....	@3.70
Ticky kips	@2.70
Heavy ticky kips.....	@3.70

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-	
picked	@17½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-	
picked	@16½
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western dry-picked, 4½ lbs.....	@17
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best.....	@16
Old Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	12½@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per	
doz.	@3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby choice.....	15 @15½
Fowls	14 @15
Roosters	@11½
Ducks, L. I. Spring.....	@18½
Geese, per lb.....	@13

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	@20½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	27 @27½
Creamery, Firsts	24½@26
Process, Extras	24 @24½
Process, Firsts	23 @23½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	28½@29½
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	26½@27½
Fresh gathered, firsts	24 @25½
Fresh gathered, seconds	22 @23½
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	20½@21
Fresh chax, good to choice.....	19 @19½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per	
ton	@27.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@30.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.45
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per	
cent. ammonia	2.70 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de-	
livered, Baltimore.....	nom@3.16 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14%	
ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	
Lime	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per	
ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit	
available phos. acid).....	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per	
100 lbs., guar., 25%	@ 1.40
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot,	
guar., 25%	@ 3.50

